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CLARENCE J. BROWN RESERVOIR

GREATER MIAMI RIVER BASIN

OHIO

# EMBANKMENT CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE REPORT



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U.S. KRMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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9 December 1982

SUBJECT: Embankment Criteria and Performance Report C. J. Brown Reservoir,

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FOR THE COMMANDER:

l Incl

MOAH W. WHITTLE

Chief, Engineering Division

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Foundation-Abutment Treatment	Shear Test Data Seepage Control		
Slope Stability Seepage Control Operational Notes			
Diversion-Closure	Instrumentation		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse olds if necessary and identify by block number)			
The embankment criteria and performance report provides a summary record of significant design data, design assumptions, design computations, specification requirements, construction equipment, construction procedures, construction experience, field control and record control test data and embankment performance as monitored by instrumentation during construction and during initial lake filling.			

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### C. J. BROWN RESERVOIR GREATER MIAMI RIVER BASIN OHIO

EMBANKMENT CRITERIA
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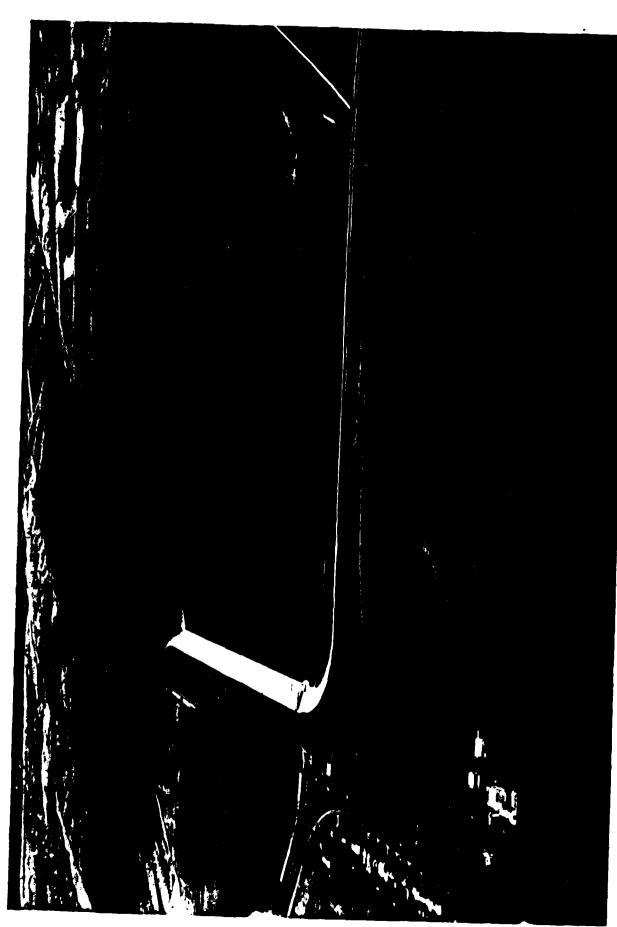
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September 1982



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Aerial View of C. J. Brown Reservoir

# C. J. BROWN RESERVOIR BUCK CREEK, OHIO EMBANKMENT CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE REPORT

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# C. J. BROWN RESERVOIR BUCK CREEK, OHIO EMBANKMENT CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE REPORT

### PERTINENT DATA

- 1. Authority for Project. Flood Control Act approved 23 October 1962 (Public Law 87-874, 87th Congress).
- 2. Purpose of Project. To furnish flood protection for the city of Springfield, Ohio, and reduce flood stages at all points downstream in the Mad River Basin. A secondary purpose of the project is to provide a pool for water supply, water quality, recreation, fish and wildlife, and related activities.
- 3. Location of Project. The dam is located on Buck Creek in the Mad River Basin near Springfield, Ohio, 7.3 miles above the mouth of Buck Creek.
- 4. Drainage Area. Dam Site 82 square miles.
- 5. Lake.

Item	Elevation (feet msl)	Area (acres)	Storage (acre-feet)
Minimum pool	995	1,010	10,000
Water quality	995 - 1000	<del>-</del>	20,800
Seasonal pool	1009 - 1012	2,120	6,100
Flood pool	1009 - 1023	2,720	32,900

### 6. Dam.

a.	Embankment.	
	Type.	Earth fill
	Top elevation	1040
	Maximum height, feet	72
	Length, feet	6,330
	Top width	30

	<b>b.</b>	Spillway.	
		Туре	Open cut through glacial till on right abutment ridge with
		Crest elevation Bottom width, feet	concrete ogee chutes at end 1023
		Entrance grade	310
		Protection for spillway cut	0.5%
		restriction for spiritway cut	Sheet pile cutoff and riprap protection adjacent to control structure
	c.	Outlet Works.	
		Type Diameter, feet	Circular 11
		Control gates, number	2 service, 2 emergency
		Size, feet	5 x 11, 5 x 11 (emergency)
		Bypass gates, number, size	1 - 18-inch diameter 1 - 24-inch diameter
7.	Land	Acquisition.	
		area, acres	4,127
8.	Relo	cations.	
	a.	New York Central Railroad, miles	5.5
	ъ.	Buck Creek Lane, miles	1.6
	c.	Power lines, miles	8.5
	d.	Telephone lines, miles	2.4
	e.	Pipeline, miles	1.4
9.	Pub1	ic Access	•
	Numb	er of sites	2
10.	Rese	rvoir Clearing	
		, acres	20
11.	Hydr	oelectric Power	None

# C. J. BROWN RESERVOIR BUCK CREEK, OHIO EMBANKMENT CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE REPORT

### 1. General.

- a. Authority. Authority for preparation of the Embankment Criteria and Performance Report for C. J. Brown Reservoir is contained in ER 1110-2-1901 dated 1 Aug 72.
- b. <u>Project Purpose</u>. To furnish flood protection for the city of Springfield, Ohio, and reduce flood stages at all points downstream in the Mad River Basin. A secondary purpose of the project is to provide a pool for water supply, water quality, recreation, fish and wildlife, and related activities.
- c. Project Location. The dam is located on Buck Creek in the Mad River Basin near Springfield, Ohio, 7.3 miles above the mouth of Buck Creek.
- d. History of Construction. The outlet works was constructed under a separate contract, DACW27-67-C-0020. The contract was awarded on 7 September 1966, and completed on 16 July 1968. The contract DACW27-71-C-0054, Construction of Dam and Spillway and Relocation of Roads and Railroads, Clarence J. Brown Reservoir, Mad River Basin, Ohio, was awarded on 13 October 1970 to the Holloway Construction Company of Wixom, Michigan, and the notice to proceed was received on 26 October 1970.

Work began with some survey work on 5 November 1970 and clearing started on 24 November 1970. Excavation for railroad relocations was begun in December 1970, but stripping at the damsite did not begin until 28 April 1971.

The following is a compilation of significant starting dates:

- 02 Nov 1970 Day 1 of the contract
- 28 Apr 1971 Started stripping operations at damsite
- 10 May 1971 Excavating in spillway place in stage 2 Cofferdam.

- 19 May 1971 Excavating core trench in stage 1. (Station 40+00 to 48+00)
- 26 May 1971 Start pumping dewatering equipment in core trench
- 28 May 1971 Compacting impervious fill in core trench, stage 1. (Station 36+50 to 39+00)
- 05 Jun 1971 Placing chimney drain downstream of impervious core
- 07 Jun 1971 Placing random fill
- 08 Jul 1971 Opened up last section of cut-off trench in East-West leg of dam
- 28 Aug 1971 Started constructing diversion cofferdam
- 30 Aug 1971 Diverted stream through outlet works
- 02 Sep 1971 Artesian flow started in core trench at Station 24+10
- 20 Sep 1971 Artesian flow under control

(

- 14 Mar 1972 Drilling dewatering well for stage 3 cut-off trench
- 05 Jun 1972 Building stage 3 cofferdam
- 17 Aug 1972 Opened up supplemental borrow area along spillway
- 24 Aug 1972 Start borrow in upstream borrow area
- 19 Sep 1972 Place a 2' thick impervious blanket between the core and the impervious layer on the upstream side of the dam at original ground between Stations 2+00 and 8+00
- 02 Nov 1972 First periodic inspection in compliance with ER 1110-2-100
- 20 Nov 1972 Start drilling relief wells
- 07 Jan 1973 Relief wells complete

22 May 1973 - Topped out dam

16 Nov 1973 - Job accepted as being physically complete

Geology. a. Project Area. Before the great ice sheets of Pleistocene time invaded Ohio, drainage was quite different from that of today. The master stream of the pre-Pleistocene drainage system, the Teays River, had its headwaters in the Piedmont area of southeastern United States and flowed northwest through central Ohio, crossing the northeastern corner of Clark County. The dam site is located in the floor of the Teays Valley which is elevation 500+. Plate 2 shows the present and preglacial drainage in central Clark County. The Teays Valley is now buried by 475 to 600 feet of glacial drift. The two major types of glacial deposits in the area are clay till and sand and gravel. All drift exposed at the surface in Clark County was deposited during the Wisconsin stage; however, there are some Illinois deposits buried beneath the Wisconsin tills, sand and gravels. The Wisconsin glacier was split by highlands in the vicinity of Bellefontaine, Logan County, into two lakes, whose southward advance was concentrated along two main valleys, the Scioto Valley in central Ohio, and Miami Valley in western Ohio. From these principal routes the ice lakes spread outward and invaded Clark County from two directions, the Scioto lake from the east and the Miami lake from the northwest, approaching each other in the area south of Springfield. The area east of Springfield is composed of a series of end and ground moraines separated by outwash deposits. The end moraines consist of till with continuous and discontinuous lenses of sand and gravel. The outwash deposits consist primarily of sand and gravel; however, discontinuous ridges of clay till do occur within the sand and gravel.

When the Miami and Scioto lobes stood with their fronts some distance apart in eastern Clark County, floods of meltwater built a flat-topped plain 20 miles long and as much as 2 miles wide. The alignment of the outwash plain runs from New Moorefield and southwest in the present North Fork of the Little Miami River. The easternmost end moraine of the Miami lobe is on the west of the outwash plain and the westernmost advance of the Scioto lobe is on the east of the outwash plain. The right abutment of the dam and the spillway are located in the eastern Miami lobe end moraine. The left abutment of the dam and conduit tie into the western portion of the outwash plain. When the valleys became free of ice, they were drainage courses for meltwater which deposited pervious sand and gravel, called valley-train deposits. Valley-train deposits vary from less than 1/2 mile to 1 mile wide in the Buck Creek flood plain. These deposits are 20-25 feet thick at the dam site. (See Plate 3, for alluvial and glacial deposits of a portion of Clark County.) Topography in the project area varies from hummocky ridges in the right abutment end moraine to flat-topped outwash-plains which form the left abutment. Drainage is primarily internal. There are numerous springs which are forced to the surface by impervious layers of clay. There are 100 feet of relief in the area. Plate 4 shows a generalized geologic section of the dam site area, looking upstream.

b. <u>Damsite</u>. The right abutment is composed of horizons of clay, sand, gravels, and compact glacial till in descending order as shown on the geologic profile, Plates 10 and 11. The till is very compact with lenses of sand and gravel and is specifically classified as sandy gravelly clay. The abutment is relatively impervious up to elevation 980, top of till. The top of till continues to rise toward the spillway where it reaches an elevation of 1025, as shown on the geologic profile of the spillway, Plate 12. At the abutment there are 15 to 25 feet of pervious sand and gravel overlying the till.

The valley section of the dam is founded on valley train deposits. There are 20 feet of pervious sand and gravel overlying impervious clay till in the bottom with the exception at the toe of the left abutment where there are 25 feet of sand and gravel. This was the old channel prior to the deposition of the valley train sand and gravel.

The conduit and stilling basin were notched into the gently sloping left abutment and were founded directly on glacial till. Impervious backfill was used to cover the conduit in the area of the impervious core and random backfill was used to cover the conduit in the area of both the upstream and downstream random fill outer shells. Backfill was placed a minimum depth of 4 feet over the top of conduit for its entire length. The left abutment is composed of pervious sand and gravel, overlying impervious till. Plans and sections for the outlet works and stilling basin are shown on Plates 4A and 4B, respectively.

3. Foundation and Abutment Treatment. Excavation was accomplished mainly with rubber-tired scrapers with some localized excavation performed by backhoes and other similar equipment. For the most part, excavation was carried directly to grade with the equipment.

The cut-off trench for the dam was excavated one foot into the glacial till where it was encountered. Prior to placing the first lift of impervious material, the foundation surface was scaritied lightly with a disc or the teeth on the bucket of a front-end loader. The first lift of material was then placed on the foundation and construction proceeded in a normal manner. In the foundation under the random zones of the embankment, the ground surface was disked up and then compacted by twelve passes of the roller.

On the right abutment of the dam the impervious till was not encountered at the anticipated founding elevation at the core trench between Stations 0+80 and 1+80. The material in the abutment was composed of interbedded layers of sand and gravel. Three borings were taken along the centerline and shows a large sand and gravel lens lying between elevations 978 and 1000 downstation of Station 1+80. It is not known if this layer is continuous; however, a sand and gravel layer was day-lighted upstream of the dam where a haul road cut

into the abutment. An impervious blanket two feet thick was placed over all exposed sands and gravels in the haul road cut upstream from the abutment of the dam. Furthermore, to preclude seepage through the upstream random zone of the dam into the underlying sand and gravel layers upstream of the dam, a 2-foot thick impervious blanket was placed from the impervious core upstream to the 2- to 4-foot thick impervious layer at ground level upstream from the dam. This blanket was placed between Stations 2+00 and 8+00.

### 4. Embankment.

a. General. The general plan is shown on Plate 5 and boring locations are shown on Plates 7-11. Typical embankment sections are presented on Plate 6. The right abutment and flood plain sections were designed using a central impervious core with random shells. The embankment on the left abutment was designed as a homogeneous impervious section with an upstream clay blanket. An inclined drain was provided between the impervious central core and the downstream random zone. The inclined drain was not required since the embankment is founded on pervious sand and gravel.

Embankment material was supplied by required excavation in the cut-off trench and the spillway supplemented by additional material alongside of the spillway and a borrow area just upstream of the dam in the pool area.

Impervious material for the core trench came from the spillway and auxiliary borrow area. The granular material for the pervious drain came from the spillway and in very few cases were there any problems in holding the amount of fines down (0-5% passing the #200 sieve).

The distribution of density tests performed on the embankment materials are shown on Plates 29 through 52. A summary of field compaction control test data and design placement requirements is shown on Plate 53. The laboratory compaction proctor curves are shown on Plate 54.

Contract requirements specified were:

	Impervious	Random	Pervious
Lift thickness	8" max.	12" max.	12" max.
Moisture (from optimum)	<u>+</u> 2%	<u>+2</u> %	N/A
Type of Roller	Tamping	Rubber- Tired	Rubber- Tired
Number of Passes	6	4	4
Density	95% comp @ opt.	95% comp @ opt	95% comp @ opt

The Contractor used ten (10) 631 caterpillar scrapers to haul the material and compacted the impervious fill with a self-propelled sheepsfoot.

roller (Ferguson SP-112) and the random and pervious with a 50-ton pneumatic tired roller (BROS-ROLL-O-PACTOR 460). The following table lists the pertinent statistics for these rollers:

### FERGUSON SP 112 TAMPER

Type Self-propelled sheepsfoot

Size 2 drum - 5' diameter, 5' long

Tamping Feet Base area - 7.06 in<sup>2</sup>

Shape - round Length - 9-1/2" Feet/drum - 120

Feet/row - 4 feet/row/drum Rows - 30 rows/drum

Weight Drums empty - 27,630#

As used - 36,300# (diesel spec G.85)

Foot Pressure 648 psi (diesel filled)

(8 feet in contact)

Cleaners Spring actuated

Reversible Front & rear

Specified Speed 3.5 mph max.

### BROS-ROLL-O-PACTOR 460

4-Tires 18.00 x 25 40 ply

Width 7'-10" from outer edge to outer edge of tires

Weight 96,000 # with wet sand (18,460# ship weight)

Tire pressure min 70 psi, max 150 psi

Contact Pressure Variable

5 mph max. (specified)
3.5 mph (actual)

There were no problems achieving density and no additional rolling was necessary. Some problem was encountered in controlling the moisture in granular material in the random sections. The water would drain out of

the material during compaction. As the material was usually wet coming from the borrow areas, it was rolled wet and the desired density was achieved.

b. Shear Strength. Laboratory tests were completed at the Ohio River Division Laboratories, Cincinnati, Ohio. Samples were subjected to visual classification with verifications by mechanical analysis and Atterberg Limits, natural moisture content, Q, R, and S shear tests, and consolidation tests. Shear test summaries are presented on Plates 13 through 16. The adopted shear strengths are given below and were all based on tests except the "S" strength value for the foundation sand and gravel which was assumed.

TABLE 1
ADOPTED DESIGN DATA

Material	Moist Wt.	Sat. Wt.	Sub. Wt. PCF	Type Test	Tan Ø	'C' TSF
Embankment Impervious	135.9	138.9	76.4	Q R S	0.00 0.37 0.60	0.70 0.27 0.00
Embankment Kandom	125.0	127.5	65.0	S	0.60	0.00
Foundation Sand & Gravel				S	0.60	0.00

c. Stability Analyses. The stability manual used was EM 1110-2-1902, dated 27 December 1960. The factors of safety for the embankment stability were determined by Slope Analysis Program 41-G-25-003 on the GE-225 computer by the Waterways Experiment Station. The minimum safety factor obtained for each condition, as compared to manual computations performed by the Fort Worth District (shown on Plates 17 through 20), is as follows:

TABLE 2
FACTORS OF SAFETY

Condition	Safety Computer		Required Safety Factor
Post Condition	1.846	1.82	1.3
Rapid Drawdown			
From maximum pool From spillway crest	1.072	1.17 1.26	1.0 1.2
Partial Pool @ El 1000	1.582	1.64	1.5
Steady seepage 'R' Strengths 'S' Strengths	1.658 1.591	1.71 1.66	 
Average	1.642	1.68	1.5

There were no record control tests. The changes in design would not change the computed factors of safety significantly. Therefore, it is not deemed necessary to recalculate the factors of safety.

d. <u>Seepage Control</u>. Dewatering was required to some extent in all portions of the work. In general, the dewatering systems were overlying the glacial till. The one exception to this was the artesian well encountered in the core trench at Station 24+10.

The embankment was constructed in three stages over two construction seasons. The extent and type of dewatering system installed for each stage is decribed in the following paragraphs. All pumps used in the dewatering system were electric submersible, 3 and 4 inches in diameter.

In stage 1 (the outlet works to the eastern edge of the dam), the natural ground elevations of the stage were high and the bottom of the cut-off trench was generally above the natural ground water elevation except for low spots and the area between Stations 53+00 and 55+00 where there was a channel in the till and positive cut-off was not achieved. The wells installed in this area of the cut-off trench were 24-inch perforated pipe surrounded by a gravel pack. They functioned as sumps for water entering the sides of the trench. Essentially, ground water was not a problem through this stage.

In stage 2, the dam extended across the valley floor where the dam has the maximum fill height and the cut-off trench the deepest. A series of wells were installed on both sides of the cut-off trench. Generally, these wells were on 100-foot centers and from 29 to 80 feet deep. The water that came into the trench between the main dewatering wells was intercepted by ditches on both sides of the cut-off trench and then pumped out by submersible pumps placed in 24-inch diameter perforated pipes. The trenches on both sides of the impervious core were backfilled with sand to permit water flowing into the trenches to reach the pumps.

In stage 3 of the dam, between Stations 8+00 and 15+00, the dewatering system was almost identical to that used for stage 2. The contractor drilled 24-inch diameter wells outside of the cut-off trench which handled most of the water. The remaining water than ran into the trench was intercepted in ditches at the toe of the slope and diverted to pumps placed as needed. The stretch of cut-off trench between Stations 1+70 and 8+00 did not have much water. The contractor drilled a 24-inch diameter well on each side of the trench and supplemented this with a small pump on the upstream side.

Seepage through the sand and gravel-filled channel between Stations 53+00 and 55+00 was anticipated and therefore three relief wells were installed. The wells were located as follows:

Relief Well No.	Location	Bottom of Well	
1	124.2' rt. Sta. 53+25	967.7	
2	125.2' rt. Sta. 54+00	967.6	
3	124.6' rt. Sta. 54+75	975.2	

5. Diversion and Closure. The dam was divided into three stages. Stage 1, from the outlet works upstream to the eastern edge of the dam, had a high enough elevation that construction cofferdams were not necessary. This section was started in April 1971. Stage 2, across the valley bottom, required a cofferdam from the wing walls of the outlet works to the existing railroad embankment at approximately Station 12+60. The top elevation was 980 and it had a crest width of 10 feet with 3 on 1 side slopes. Stage 3 had to be left open at this time to prevent stream flows exceeding the capacity of the outlet works from overtopping into stage 2 excavation. The diversion cofferdam was begun 23 August 1971 and the diversion occurred on 30 August 1971. Stage 3 cofferdam was built 5-7 June 1972 and all flows then went through the outlet works.

### 6. Instrumentation.

- a. General. Instrumentation consists of piezometers, observation wells, and movement markers. The locations of the instrumentation are shown on Plate 21.
- b. <u>Piezometers</u>. A total of fourteen piezometers were installed to monitor the pore pressures. The piezometers are all open-system piezometers with six in the embankment and eight in the foundation.
- c. Observation Wells. Seepage was anticipated through the left abutment. Therefore, nine observation wells were installed prior to construction to monitor this seepage downstream of the dam.
- d. <u>Movement Markers</u>. Twelve movement markers were installed at 200-foot intervals along a line 15 feet downstream of the dam centerline.

### e. Instrumentation Evaluation.

- (1) Piezometer Foundation piezometers located upstream of the impervious core reflect the reservoirpool. Embankment piezometers located within the impervious core show a significant head loss and indicate the predicted seepage line. Downstream peizometers show the effectiveness of the impervious core as the embankment piezometers are dry and the foundations piezometers have very low readings. Piezometer plots are shown on Plates 23 through 25.
- (2) Observation Wells All of the wellpoints are located in the vicinity of the left abutment and react with the pool. Wellpoints 403 and 405 follow the pool closely and indicate reservoir seepage through the abutment. The remaining wellpoints downstream of the dam indicate a head loss, but read very near the ground surface.
- (3) Relief Wells The three relief wells located along the down-stream toe of the dam from Station 53+25 to 54+75 react with the reservoir pool. No significant flood storage has occurred to date, therefore, the relief wells have not experienced discharge conditions. The plots of the relief wells are presented on Plate 26.
- (4) Movement Monuments Cumulative horizontal and vertical displacement measurements are taken from movement monuments 1-12 along the downstream crest of the dam from Stations 8+00 and 30+00. Horizontal displacement was measured on 1 July 1976 and 18 November 1976 with vertical displacement measured on 29 June 1976 and 17 November 1976. A plot of the cumulative horizontal displacement indicates a trend of movement in the downstream direction and shows no change from the first readings taken on 2 October 1975. The plot of the cumulative vertical

movement shows minor settlement still occurring along the maximum embankment section from the conduit and toward the right abutment. The plot of the movement monuments are shown on Plates 27 and 28.

7. Construction Notes. On 1 September the contractor was excavating the cut-off trench in Stage 2 of the embankment foundation area. About noon on this day a small stream of water was noticed running from the bottom (elev. 955) of the left slope of the trench at Station 24+12. The flow steadily and rapidly increased and by late afternoon was completely out of control and far in excess of what the available pumping capacity would handle.

The contractor initially tried to build a sandbag dike around the flow, but the head of the water was far higher than could be reached by sandbags. A 12-inch diameter pipe was driven into the hole to elevation 915. The pipe was pumped which allowed an 8' x 8' x 6' excavation around the casing to be plugged with concrete. A 5-foot to 6-foot thick blanket of sand was then placed over the concrete plug around the well casing while grout was pumped under the concrete plug to shut off minor leakage. On 20 September, a hard rain set in and the contractor was directed to fill the area of the cut-off trench with about 10 feet of fill and close off the valve at the top of the well.

Several weeks later, when areas on both sides were cleaned up and partially filled and the contractor had good access, the area downstream of the artesian well was reexcavated and properly backfilled with impervious and filter material. The impervious core and filter were warped somewhat downstream from their plan location to keep at least 10 feet of material around the artesian well. The fill operation continued in a normal manner and a culvert pipe brought up around the casing to enable the valve on the well to be reached for grouting in the future. The casing was grouted in 1 August 1972 and took about 2-1/2 cubic yards of grout.

The contract documents showed a manhole located 130 feet right of dam Station 22+60 and required that this manhole and perforated pipe leading downstream be filled with lean concrete. An inspection after the manhole was dewatered revealed that, in addition, the pipe extended upstream from the manhole some 42 feet. A hole was augered about 45 feet upstream from the manhole to determine if the pipe went any further upstream. The auger did not reveal any indication of pipe at this point so the 42-foot section was filled with grout as was the manhole and section of pipe downstream of the manhole and underneath the dam foundation.

Three (3) relief wells were required to be installed at 75 feet center to center between Stations 51+00 and 52+50. This was to pick up any leakage which might occur through a sand and gravel-filled channel in

the foundation which was shown to exist at the above stations. During construction of the cut-off trench, impervious material was encountered between Stations 51+00 and 52+50 and the channel was encountered between Stations 53+00 and 55+00, so it was deemed necessary to move the relief wells about 200 feet east of their planned location. Relief well No. 1 was located at Station 53+25, 124.2 feet right location. Relief well No. 2 was located at Station 54+00, 125.2 feet right of the centerline, and relief well No. 3 was located at Station 54+75, 124.6 feet right of the centerline.

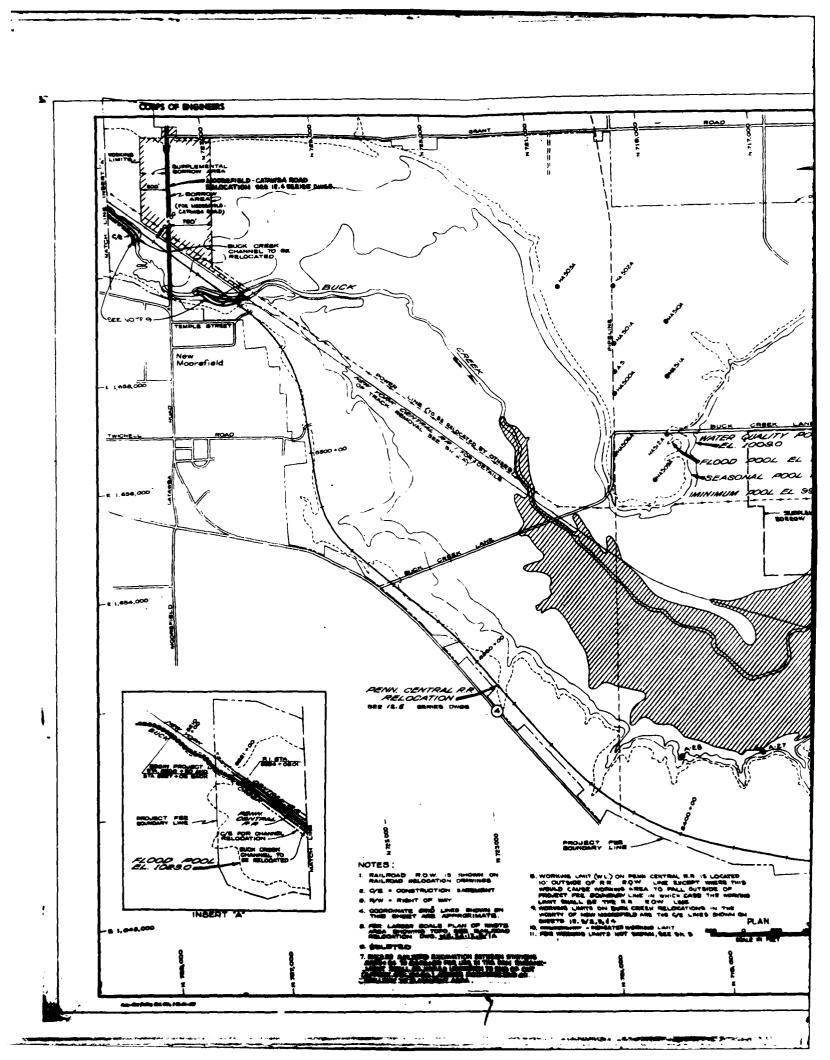
### QUANTITIES

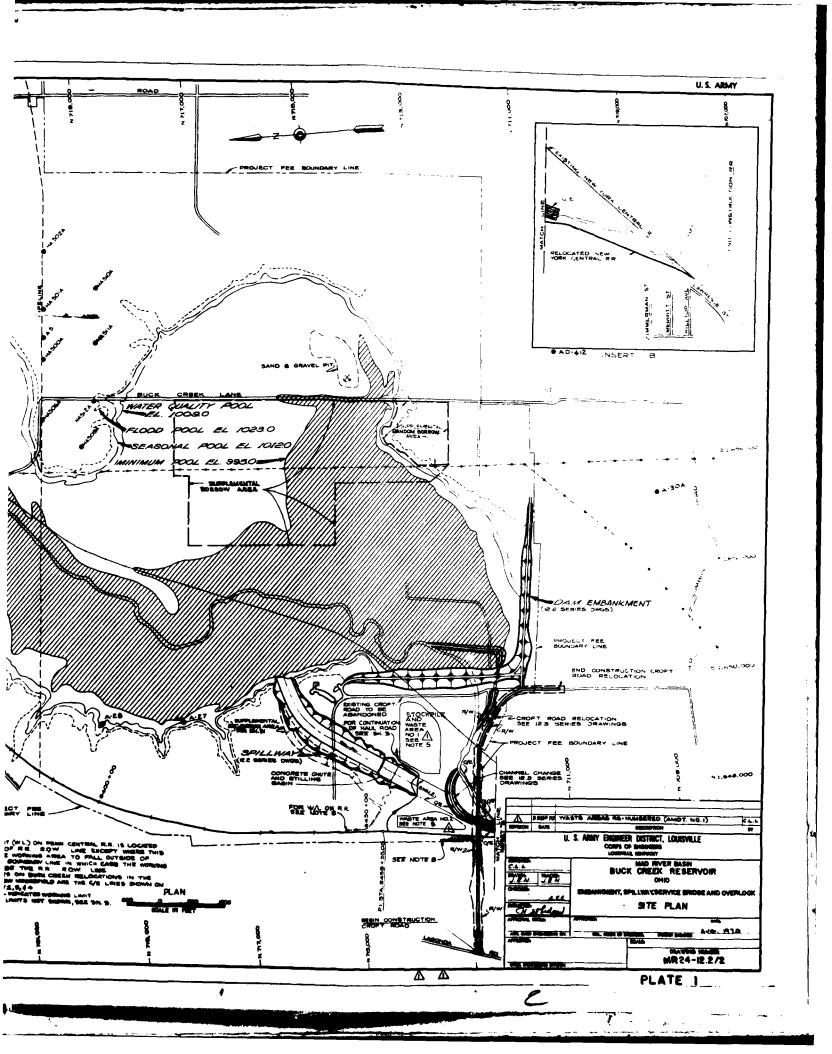
#### **EXCAVATION**

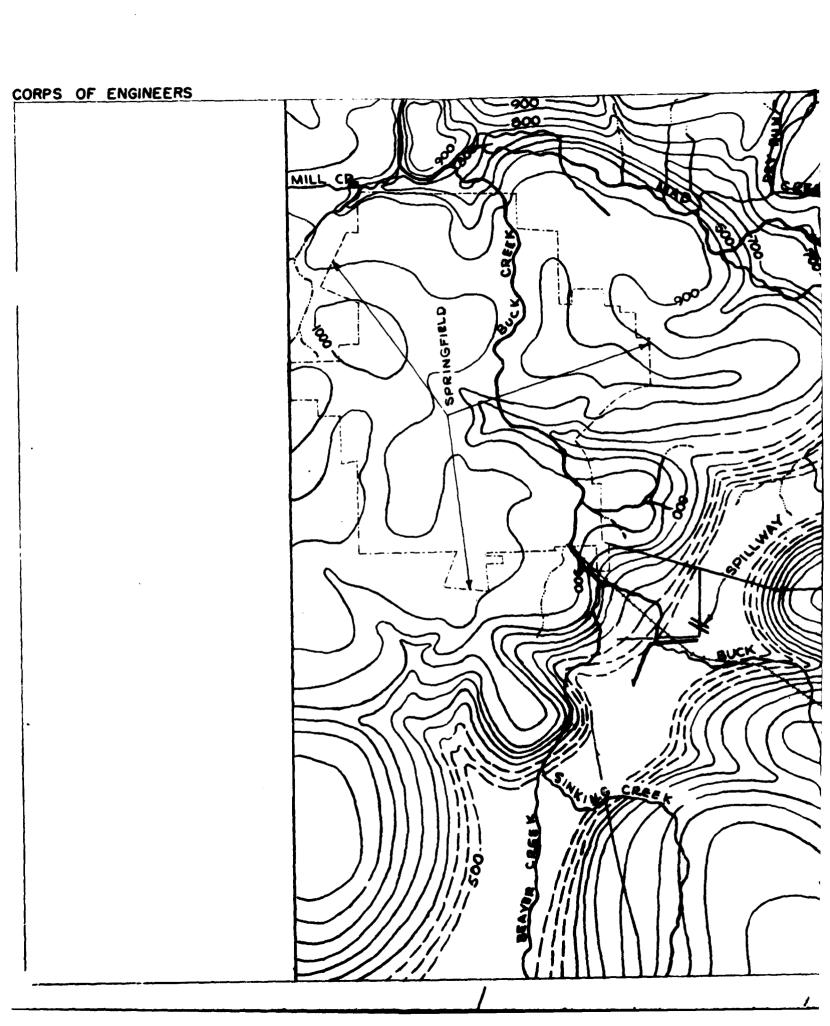
Stripping	
Dam	85,185 CY
Spillway	33,401 CY
Supplemental Spillway Borrow	6,925 CY
Auxiliary Borrow Area	45,395 CY
TOTAL	170,906 CY
Unclassified and Borrow	
Core Trench	249,931 CY
Outlet Channel	19,369 CY
Inlet Channel	11,951 CY
Ditch	6,206 CY
Supplemtal Spillway Borrow	241,554 CY
Auxiliary Borrow Area	329,707 CY
Spillway	1,832,625 CY
TOTAL	2,691,343 CY
FILL	2,122,802 CY

### Compacted\*\*

\*\*Quantities for separate zones of the embankment were not differentiated in the contract. However, the impervious zone was 12 feet wide at top elevation 1038.5 transitioning down to 20 feet wide at the bottom of the cut-off trench (min. elev. 941). The pervious chimney drain filled the cut-off trench downstream until it was 18 feet wide, then stepped back to 8 feet wide up to the spillway crest elevation of 1023. With exceptions for riprap and bedding on the upstream face of the dam and topsoil on the downstream face, the rest of the fill was essentially random material.





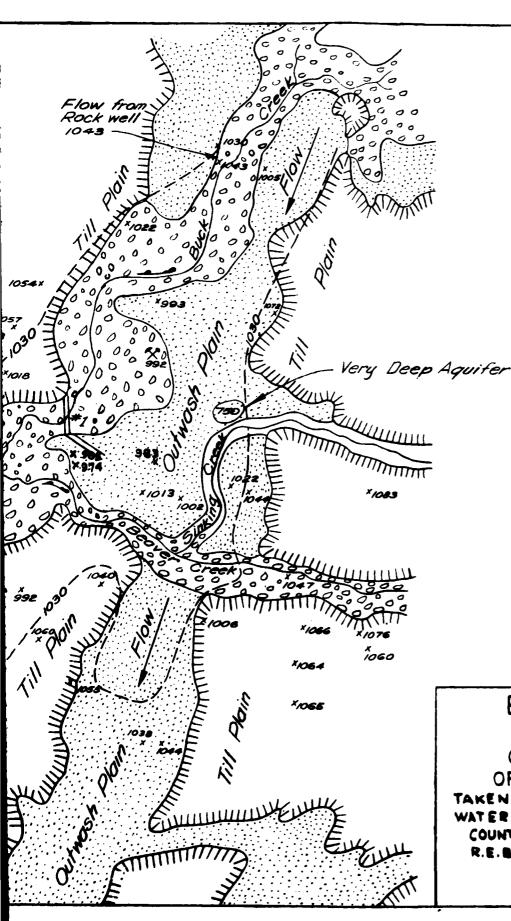




BUCK CREEK
RESERVOIR
PRESENT & PRE- GLACIAL
DRAINAGE WITH TOP OF
BEDROCK CONTOURS
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 50FT.
SCALE: I"- IMILE

2: ..

PLATE 2



BUCK CREEK

RESERVOIR

GEOLOGIC MAP

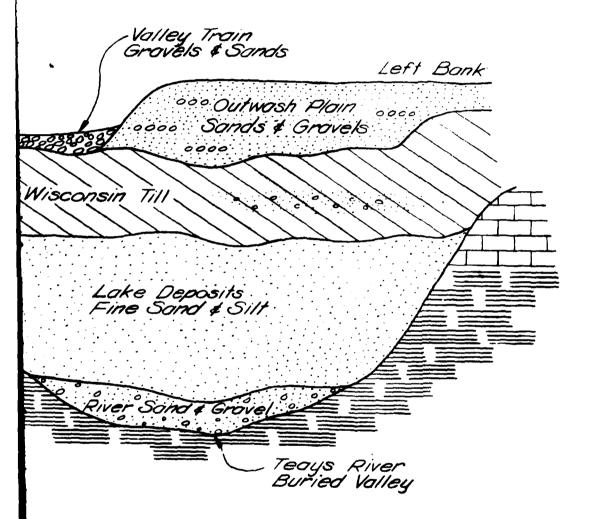
OF GLACIAL SOILS,

TAKEN FROM: BULLETIN 22"THE
WATER RESOURSES OF ELARK

COUNTY, OHIO" AS REVISED BY

R.E.BARNETT & S.S. PHILBRICK

SCALE: 1"= 1 MILE

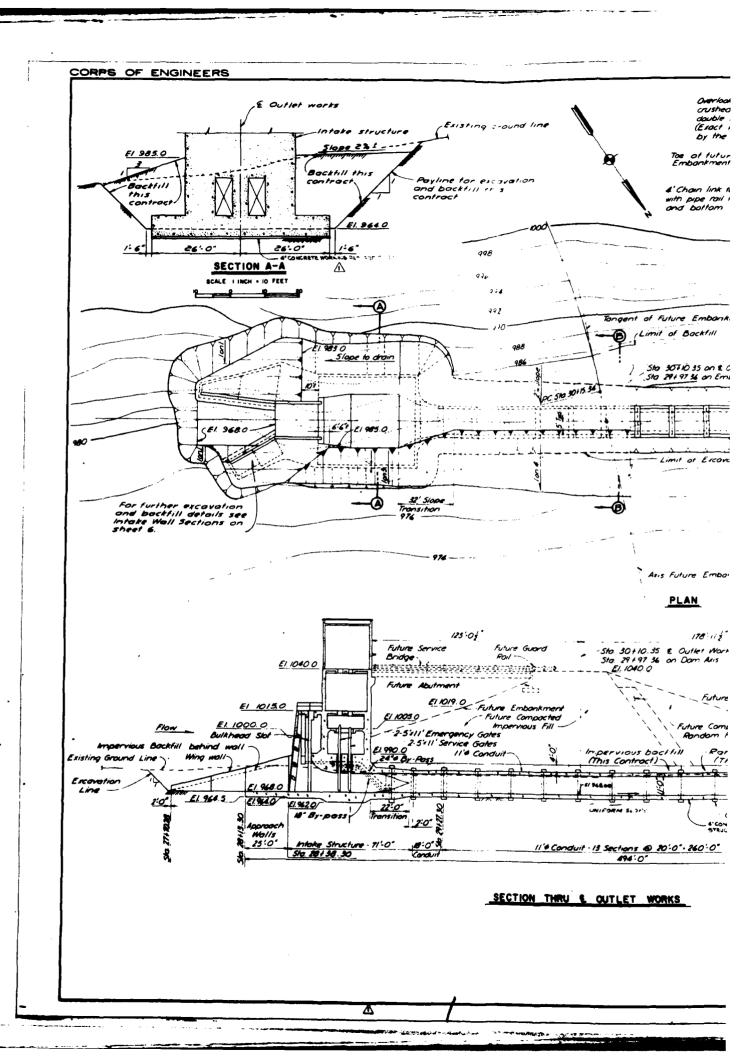


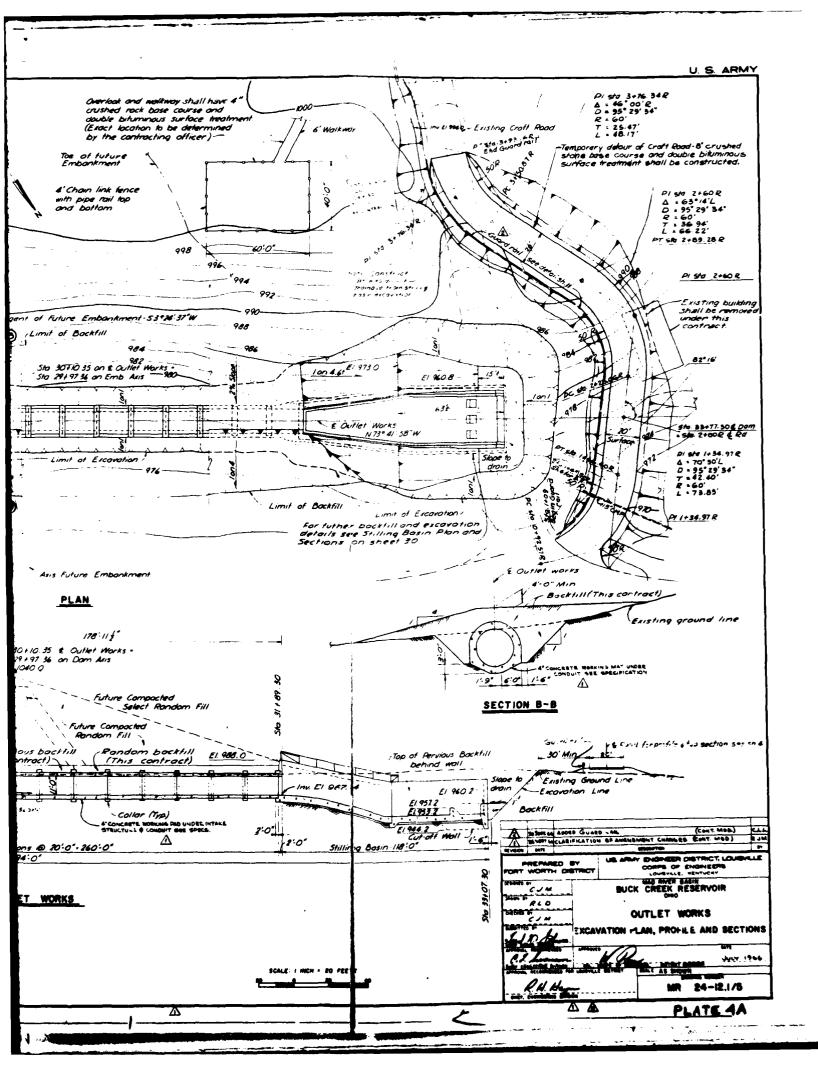
BUCK CREEK
RESERVOIR
GENERALIZED
GEOLOGIC PROFILE

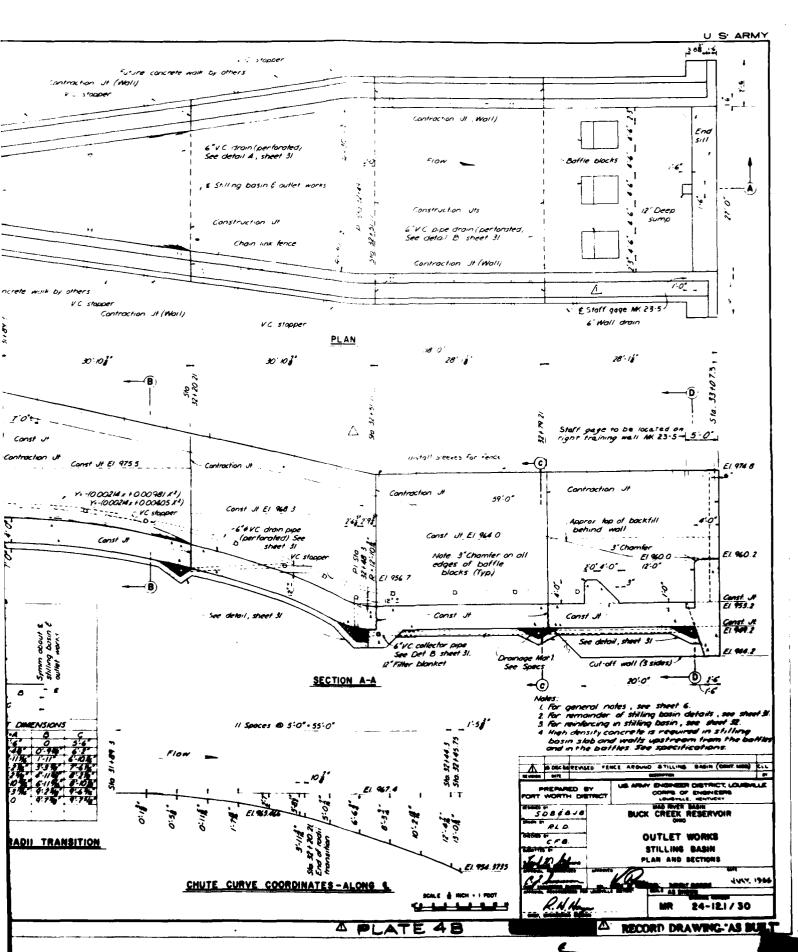
SCALE: NONE

PLATE 4

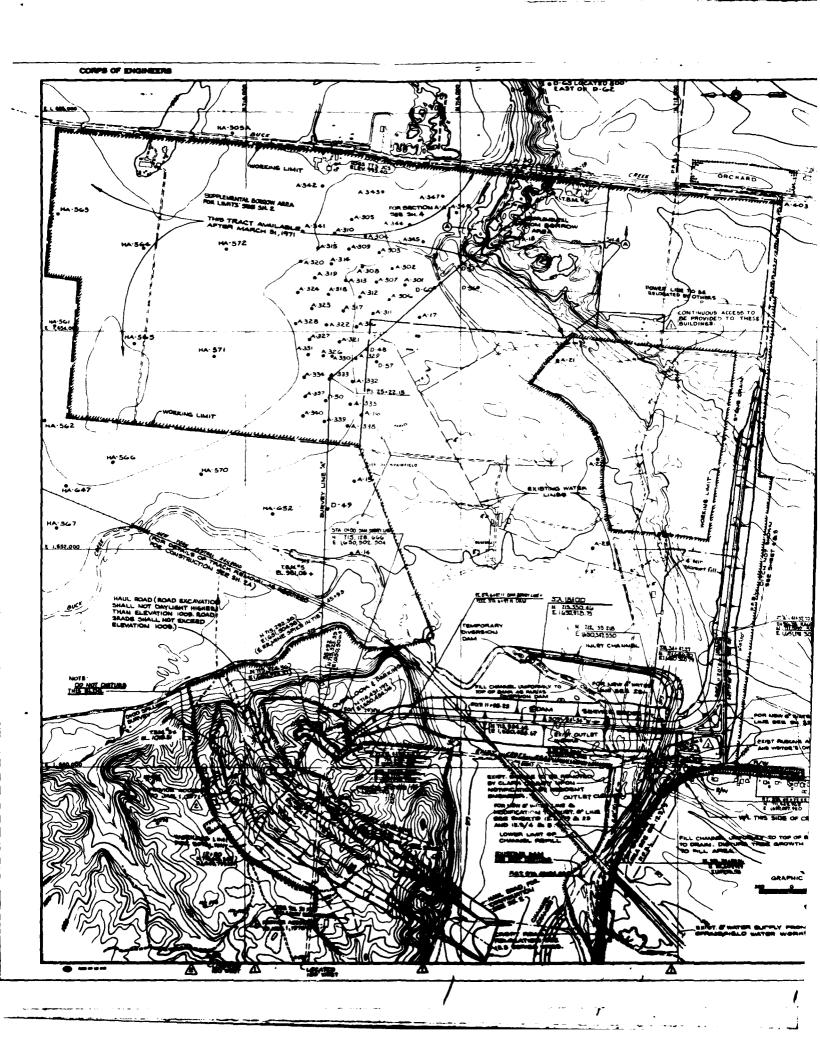
7. 00.

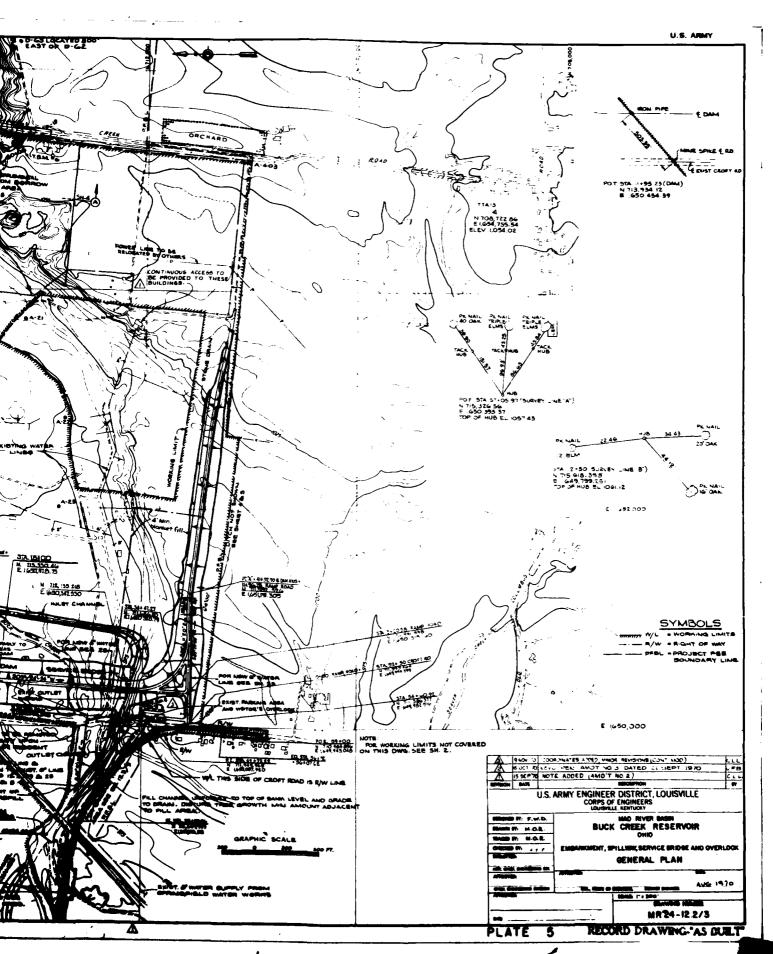


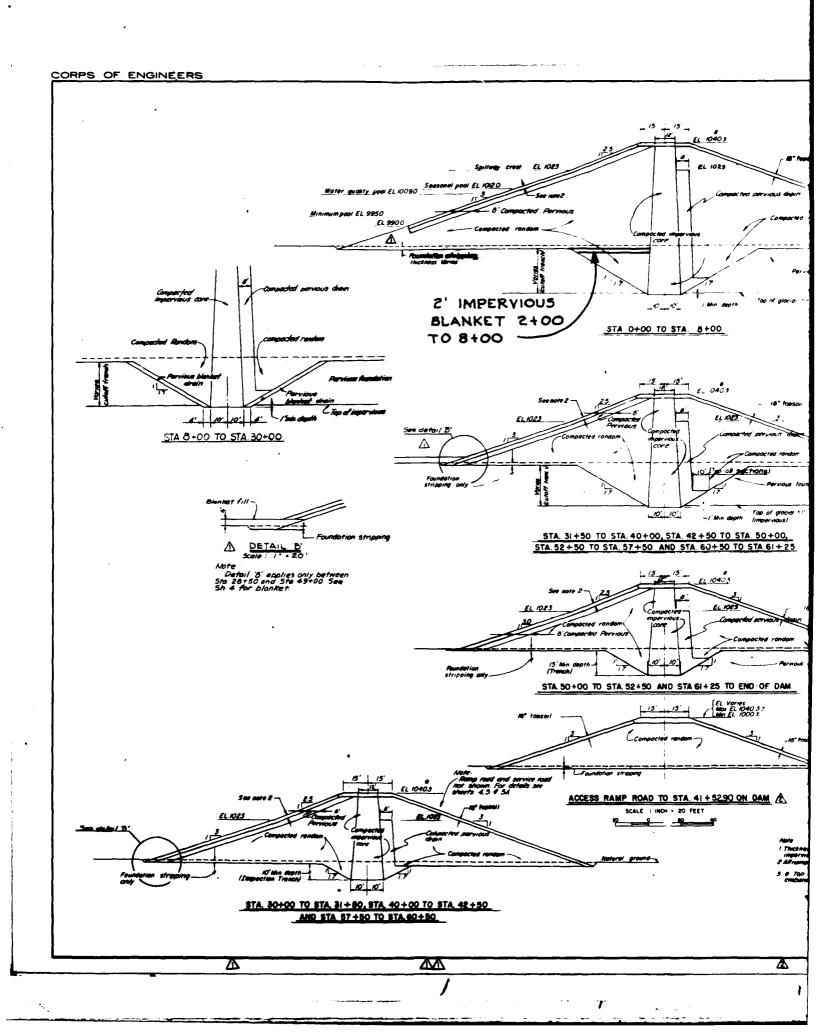




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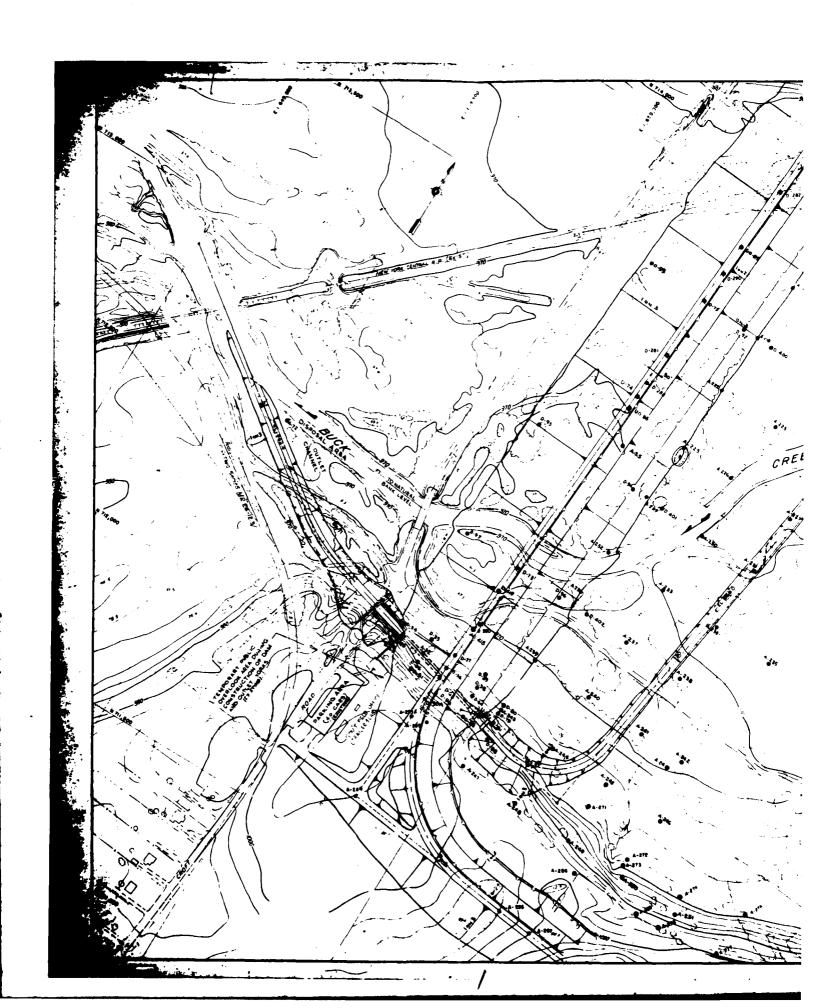


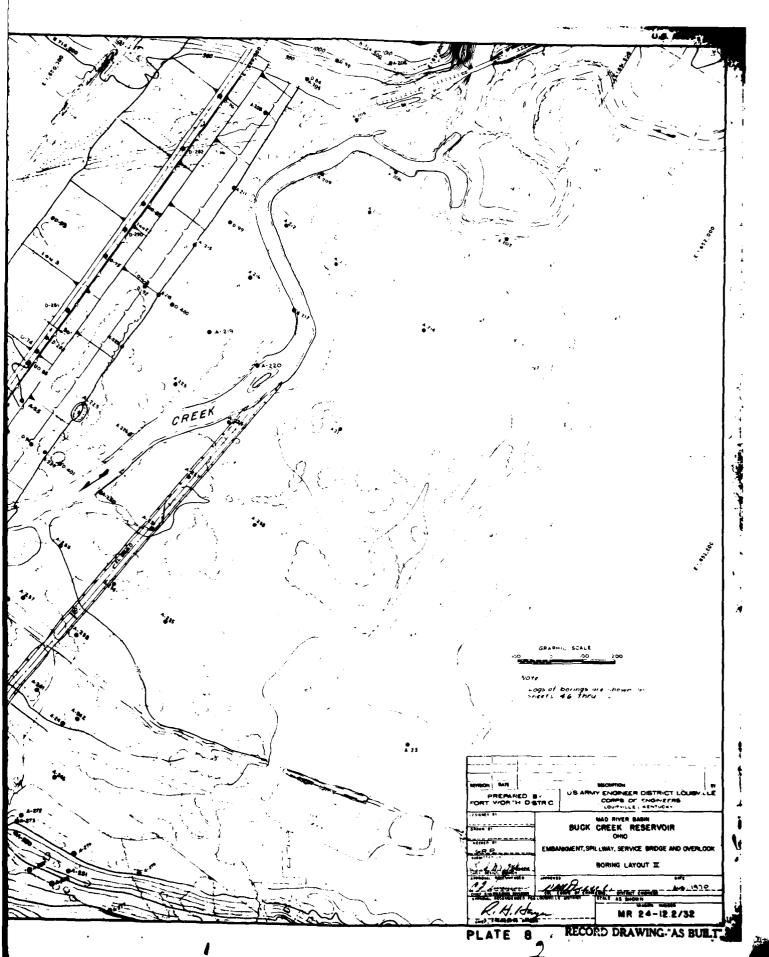


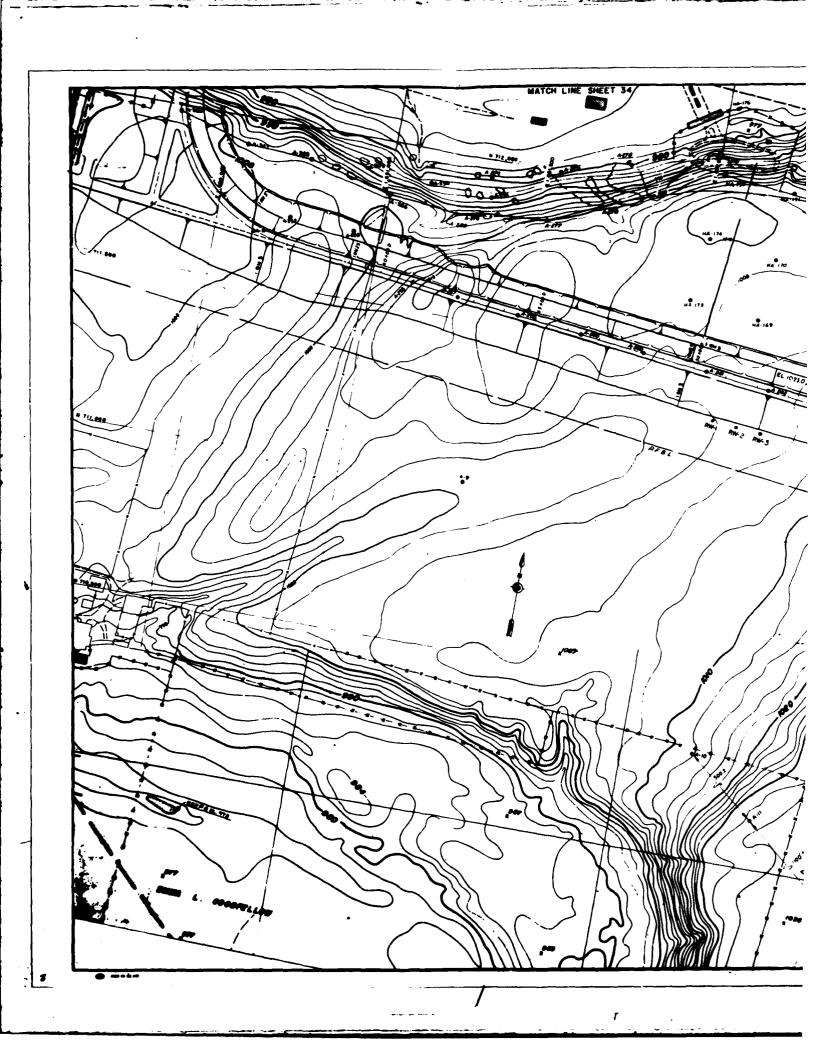
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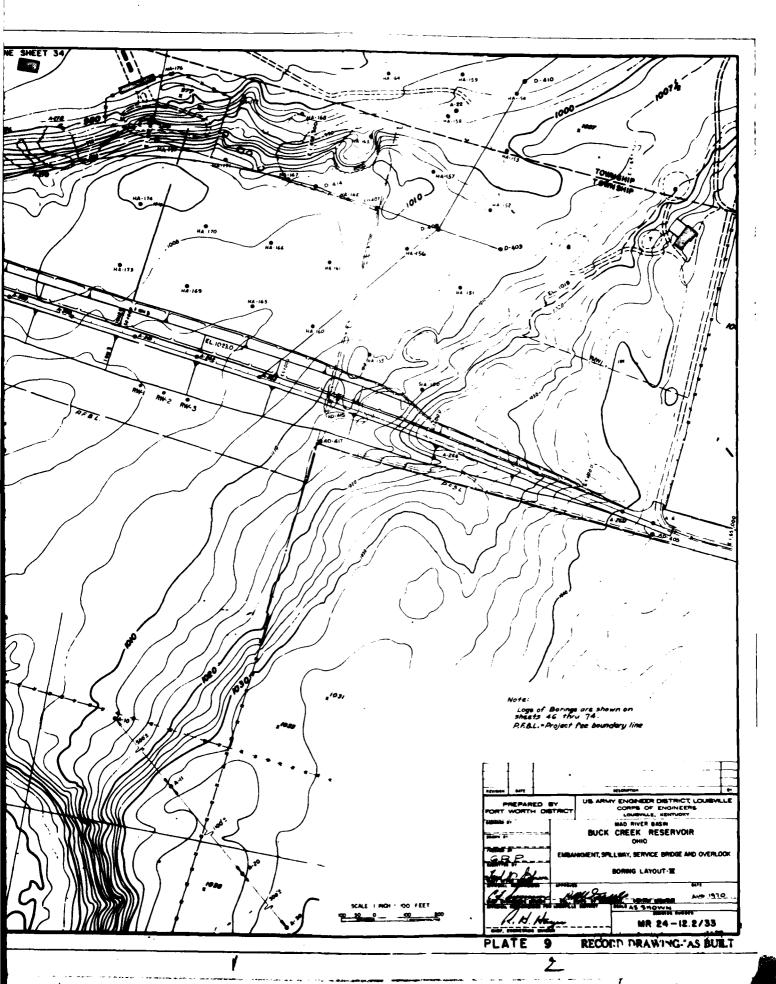
TECORD PRAWING THE RULL

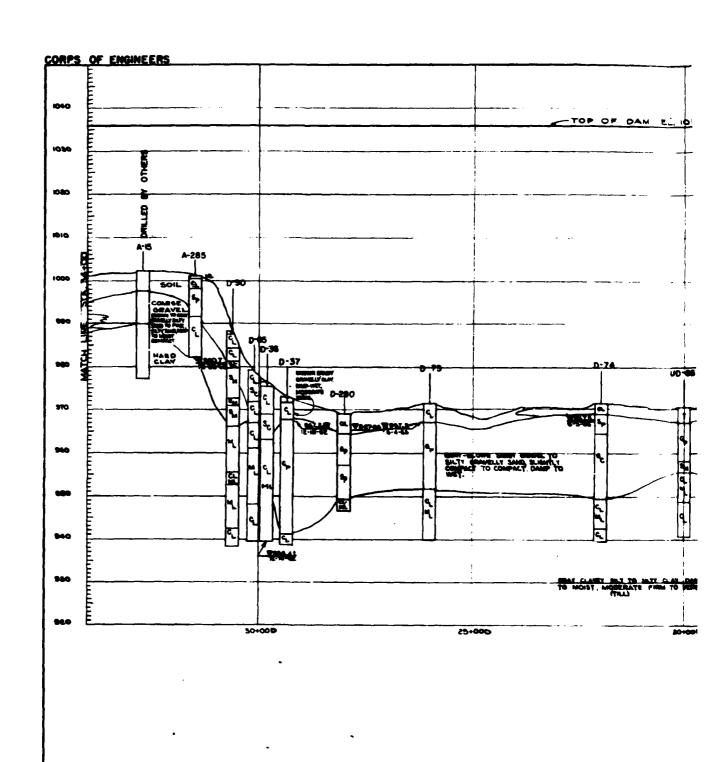
PLATE 7

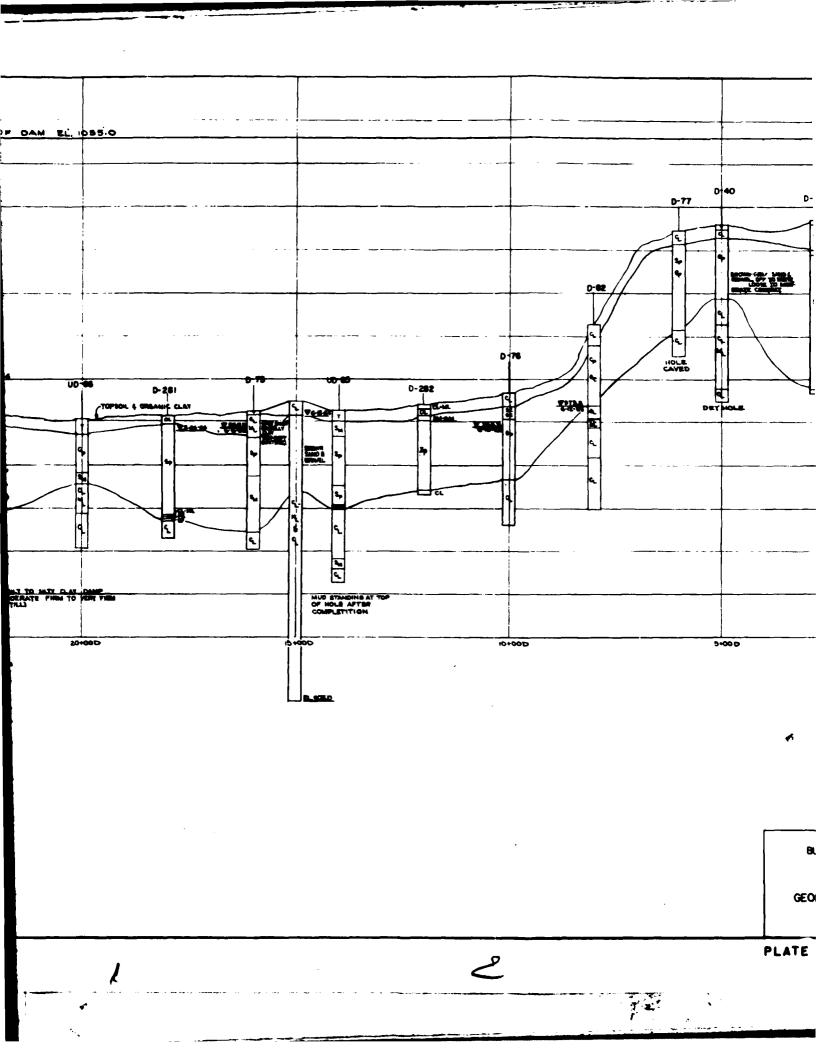


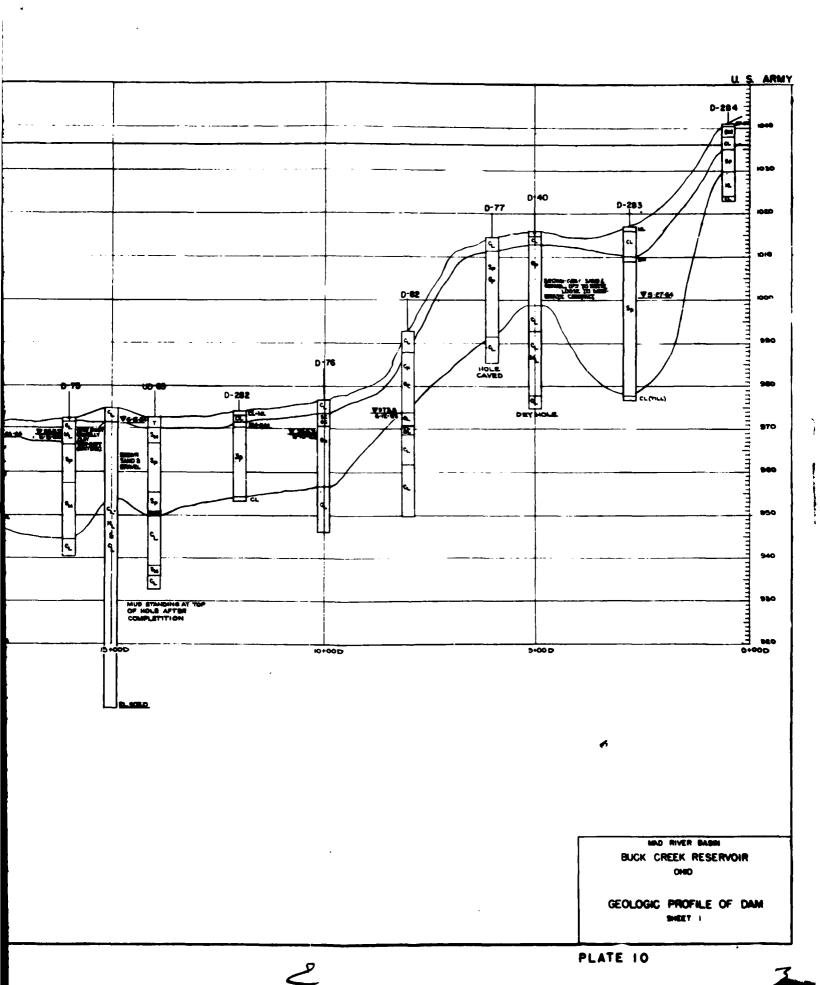


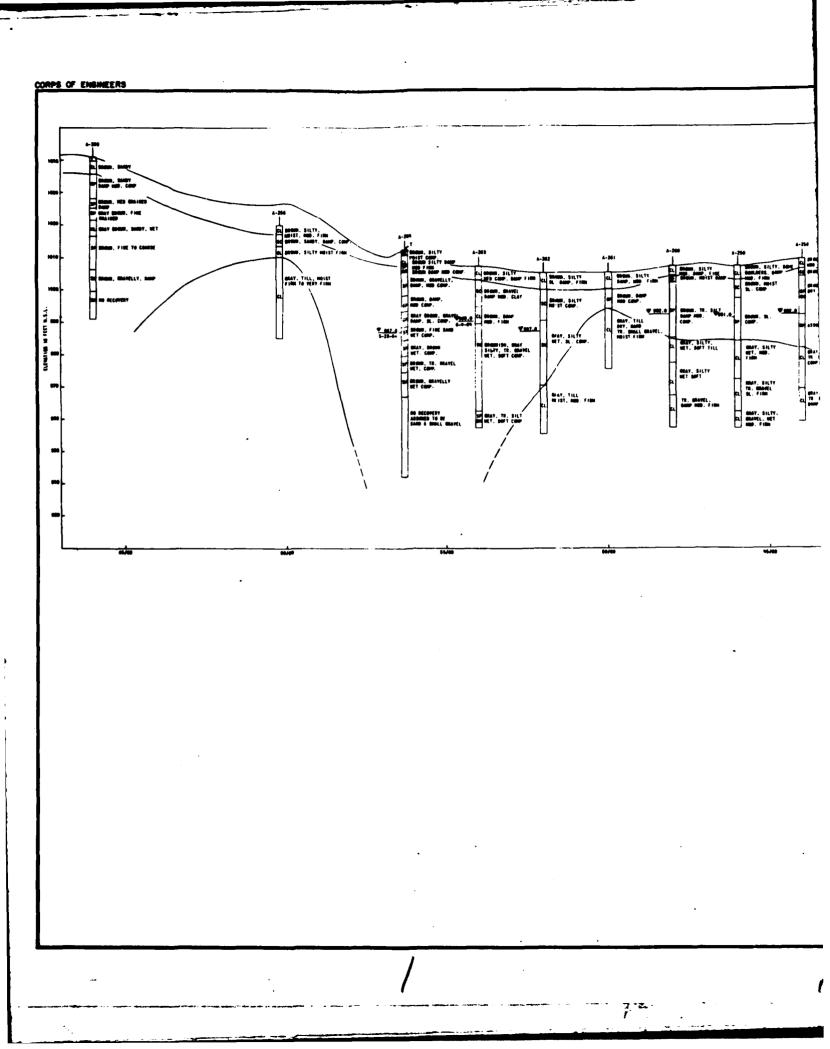




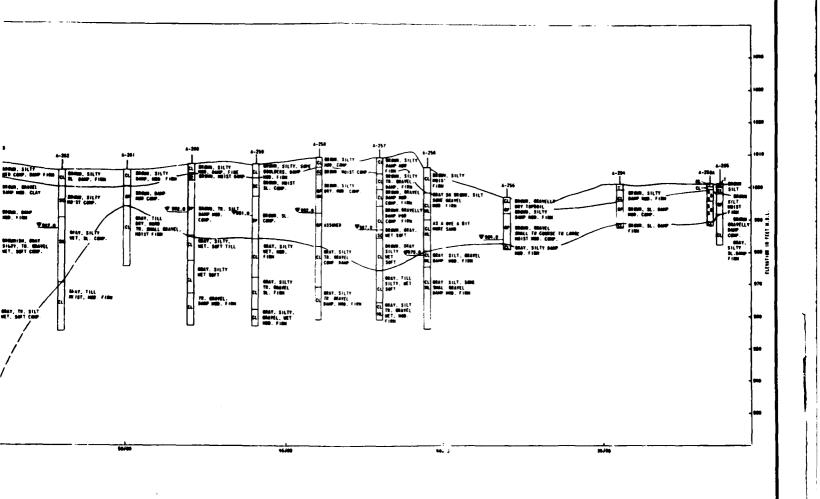












MAD RIVER MASH, 0400 BUCK CREEK RESERVOIR

GEOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DAM

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Y CHONEER BISTINCT, FORT WORTH

TO ACCOMPANY DESIGN WEMPANDAM MARIER 1

FILE

PLATE II

2

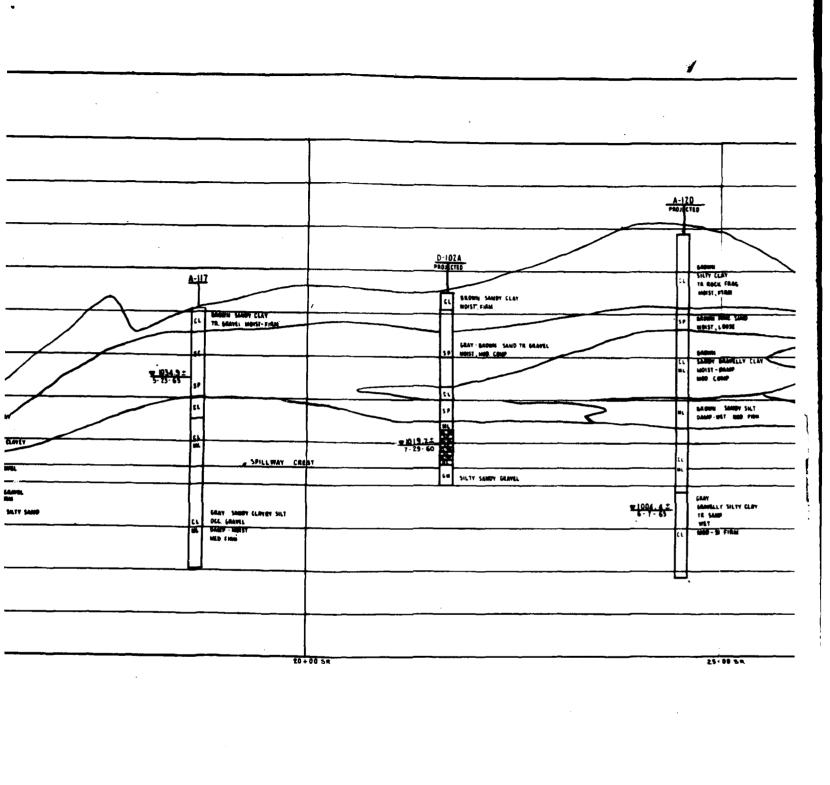
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SACIFY COMY TR. ROCKE FRAG MOTET, FORDS ū BROWN SAMD & GRAVEL MOIST, COMP ₩ 1032.8 ± URAY SAMBY SHITY CLAY TR GRAVEL MOIST-DAMP FIRM-THLE # 1023 4 6 17 65 ₩ 1011.7± 7-24-88 SP GRAY GROVEL & SAMD
P TR. SAT WET, ZOMP
GRAY SAMDY SYLTY CLAY
TR. GRAYEL
MOIST-FIRM GRANY
MANUALLY SALTY CLAY
TR. SAMP
WET
MINS-SLIPTAM CRAY
SAMPY SILTY CLAY
TR GEAVEL
DAMP - WET
MOD FIRM - SOFT 25+90 BR

U. S. ARMY SANDY SILT TR CLM DAMP, MOD FIRM BROWN SANDY GRAVELLY
SILTY CLAY
SILTY SANDY CLAY TR BRAVEL
MOIST DAMP FIRM 2.8 ± MAD RIVER BASIN BUCK CREEK RESERVOIR

GEOLOGIC PROFILE OF SPILLWAY

PLATE 12



12-A

2

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Shear Test Summery Johns 15 of 45 SUMMAR SATURATION STRESS ZAF 1 CLASS. SAMPLE EMBAR TOLE ò PLATE 13

DATE 15/63 SUBJECT BUCK CREEK RESERVOIR DATE SHEAR TEST SUMMARY SHET OF ZE OF 4E NORMAL 7W-70 ADOPTED VALUE 109. - PN. HOLE PLATE 14

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	SUCK CA	EEK R <b>ESE</b> R	VOIR, OHIO			<del></del>		<del>-</del>	P	LATE	15	

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						-			STRESS T/FT.		2.6 % WET	%61		1.9% WET	2.6% WET	2.1	
. 4									Applied	TAN \$ 1/C	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.033 0.96	0.000 0.20	0.000	
			- · · • •••••		<b>.</b>				-	26 26	766 147		19.7 /2.6		17.1	:	
•	VALUE A	214/1 214/1	2299T2	e SNIS	IA3H2			,	•	SAMPLE CLASS.	GL		(111) CI-MI		CL-ML		Trans.
( <b>)</b>	Average   Results	Ave. Sei Plate of								HOLE NO.	Comp A		Comp B		Dale C		

PLATE 16

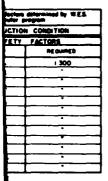
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13	2 483	•
14	2.261	
15	2 001	
16	1 046	•
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	2 104	
	1 947	
33	2 426	

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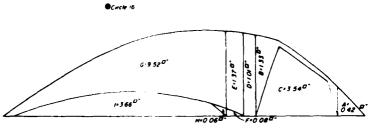
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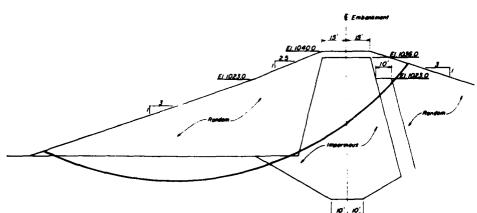
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Year	68.0pc	<u> </u>	•	•

NOTE:
The difference in safety functors between analyses performed by the Waterways Experiment Station emputes program and graphical analyses performed in the Fart Warth District is believed to be the result of small arrars accustolated in the manual computations.

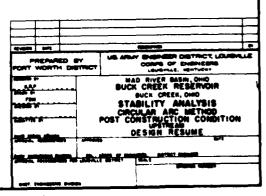
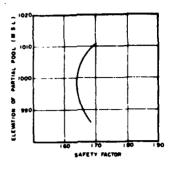


PLATE 17

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UNIT WEIGHT n (Emb B oriett)

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For 136 9 pcf

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Plance 756 4 pcf

(Shells B 16n)

Trans 127 5 pcf

Hors + 65 0 pcf

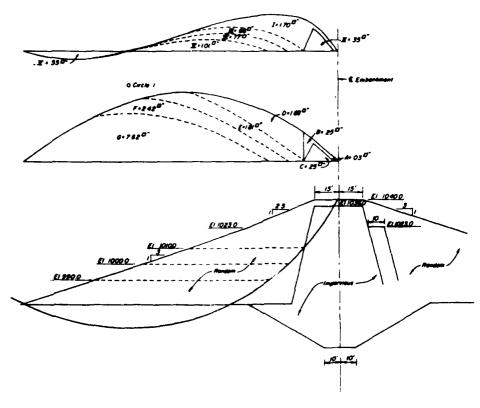
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The difference is sofely factors between analyses parforms by the liberablys Experiment Statum computer program and graphical analyses parformed in the Fair Worth Dalrig! a believed to be the result of amail arrors accumulated in the indused computations.

US MONT SHEMSER DISTRICT, LONSVELLE CORRE OF SHEMESTRE LONSVELE, HENTICEY
BUCK CREEK RESERVORR BUCK CREEK RESERVORR BUCK CREEK, ONDO STABILITY AMALYSIS CINCULAR ARC METHOD CRITICAL POOL COMDITION DESIGN RESUME
Party March Land

PLATE 18

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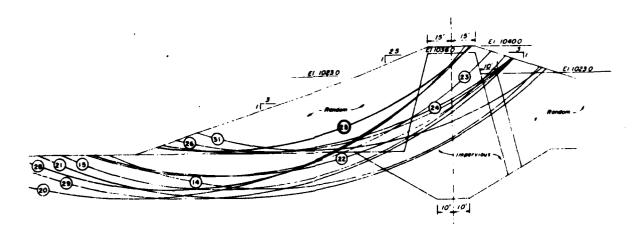
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• Critical safety factor



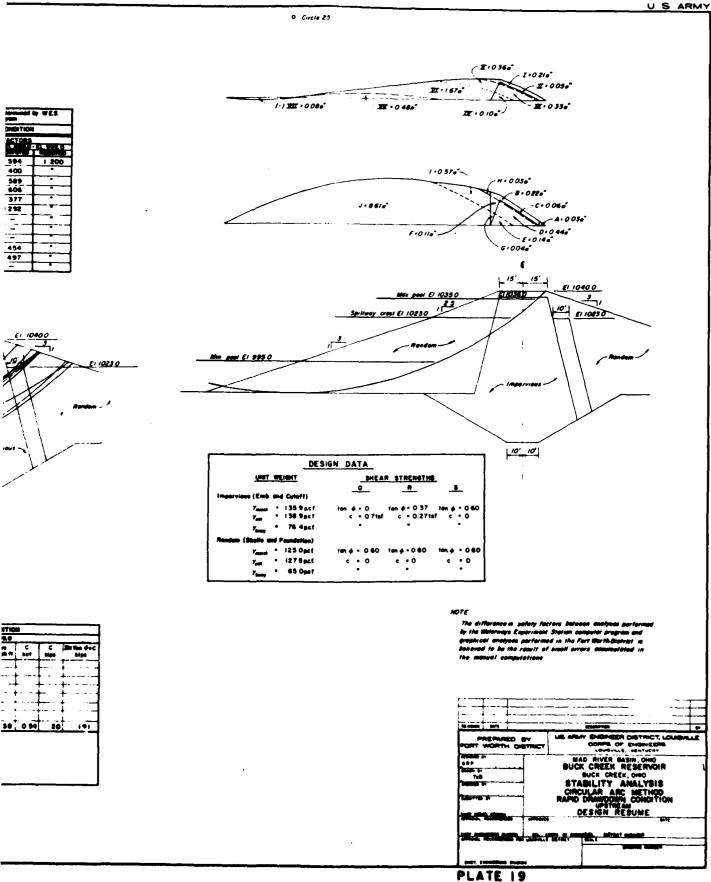
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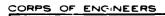
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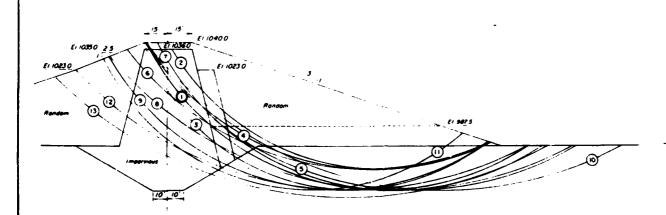
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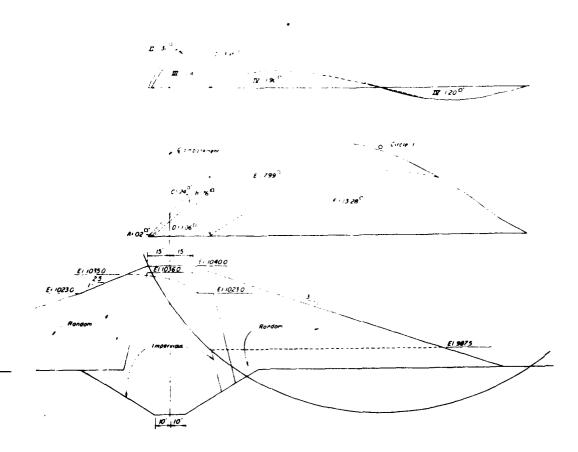
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The difference in safety factors between analyses performed by
the makemay, experiment planes computer program and prophical
analyses performed in the fact starth District is believed to be the
result of small errors accumulated in the manual computations.

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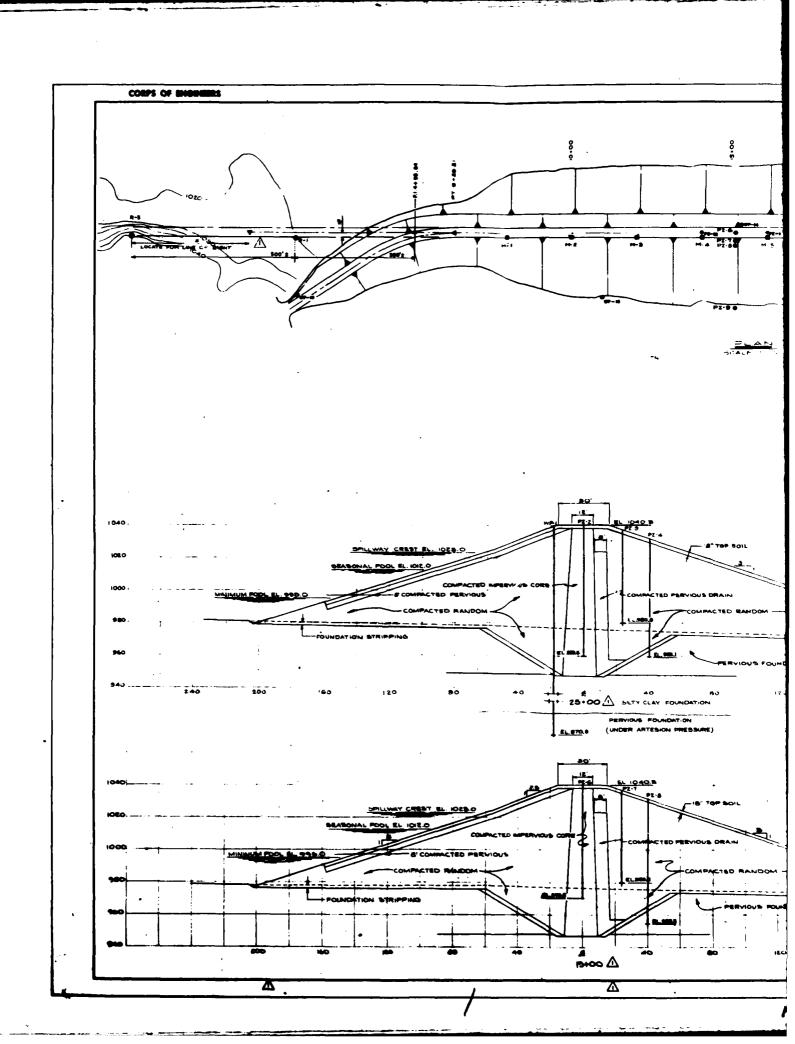


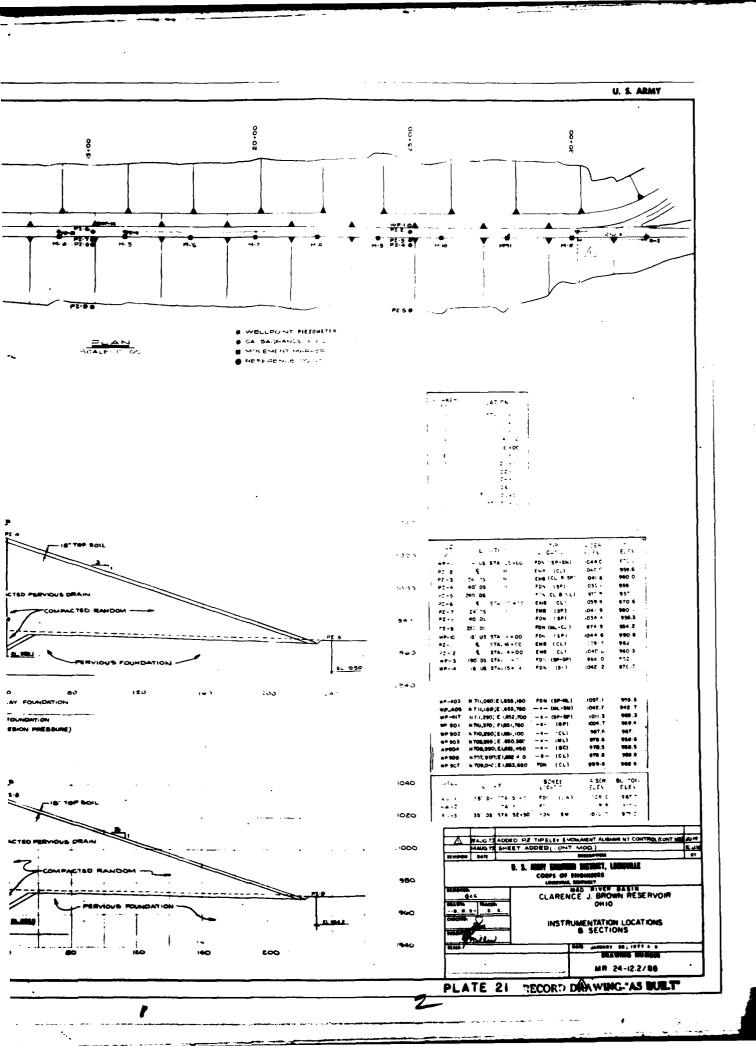
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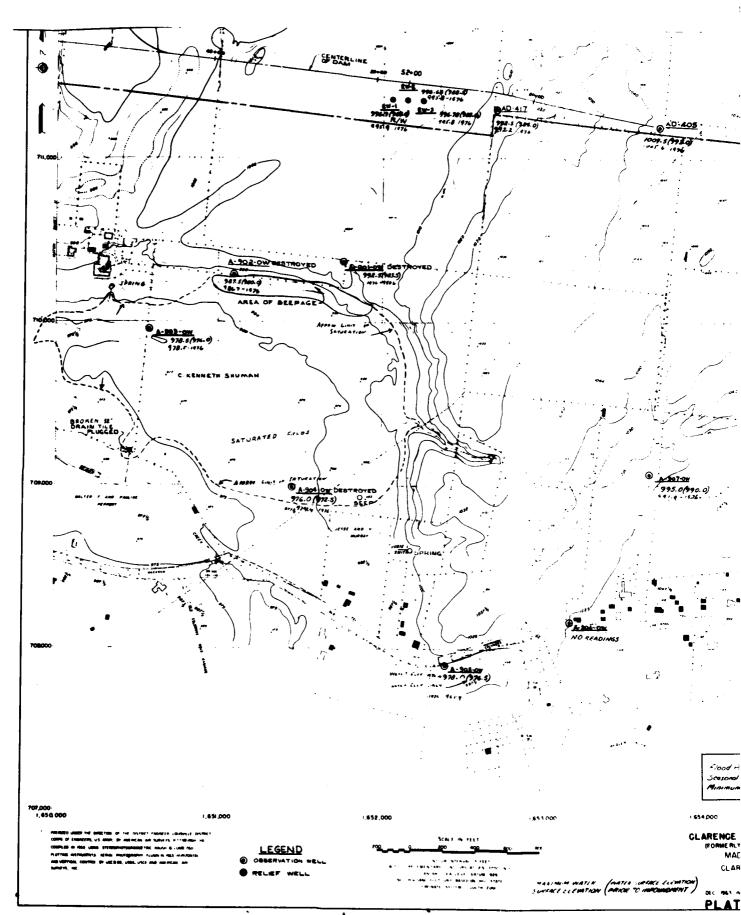
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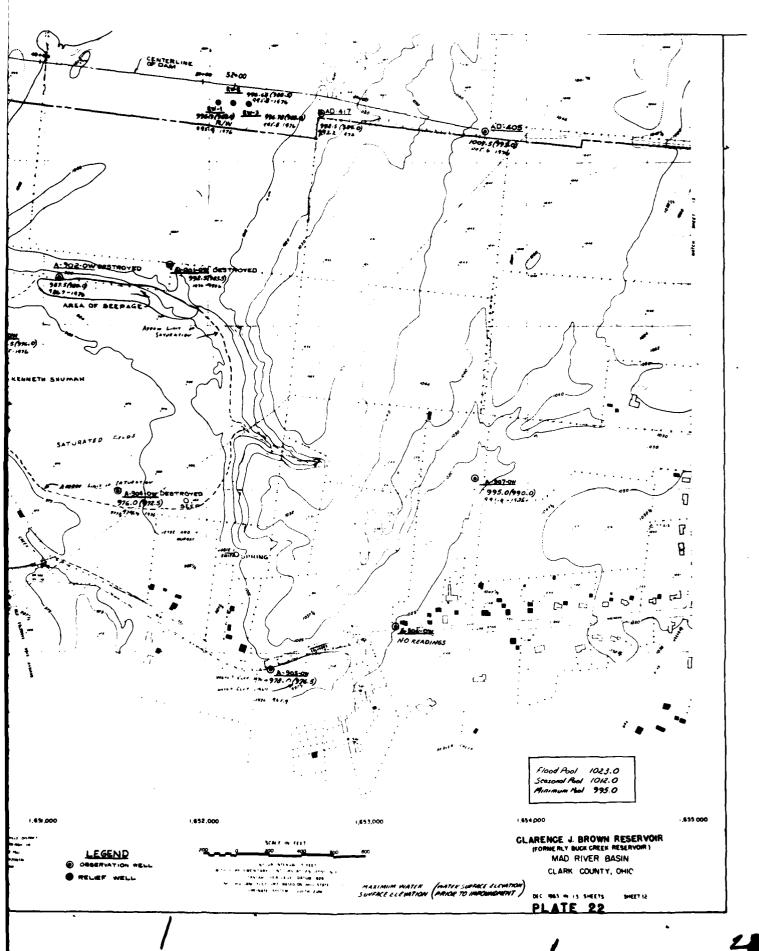


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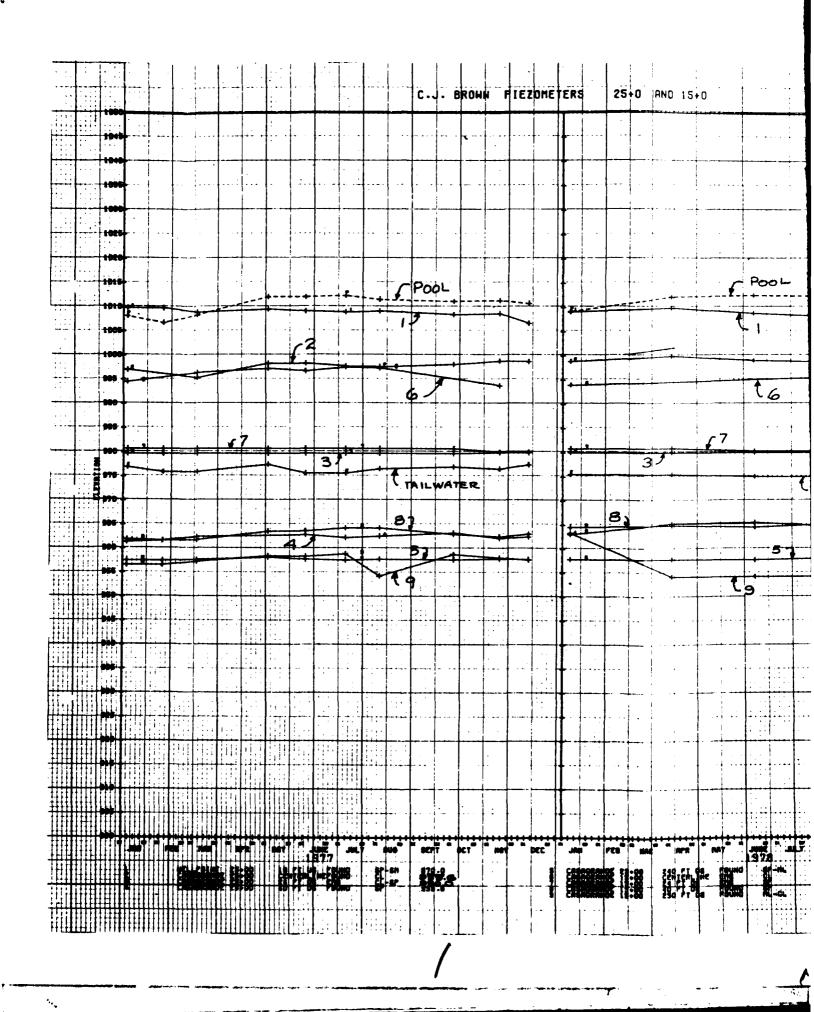


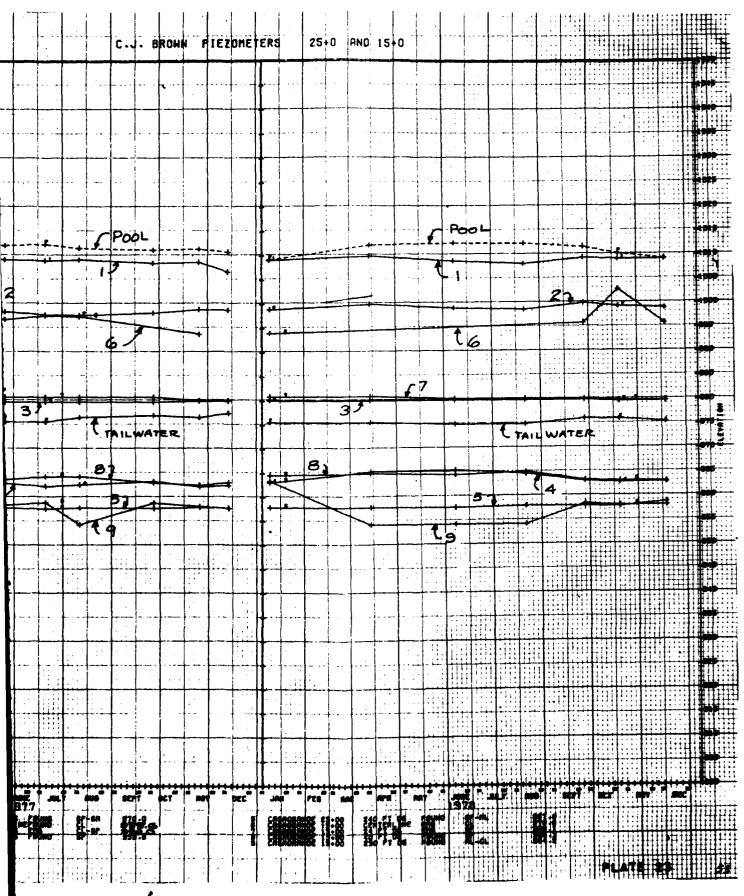
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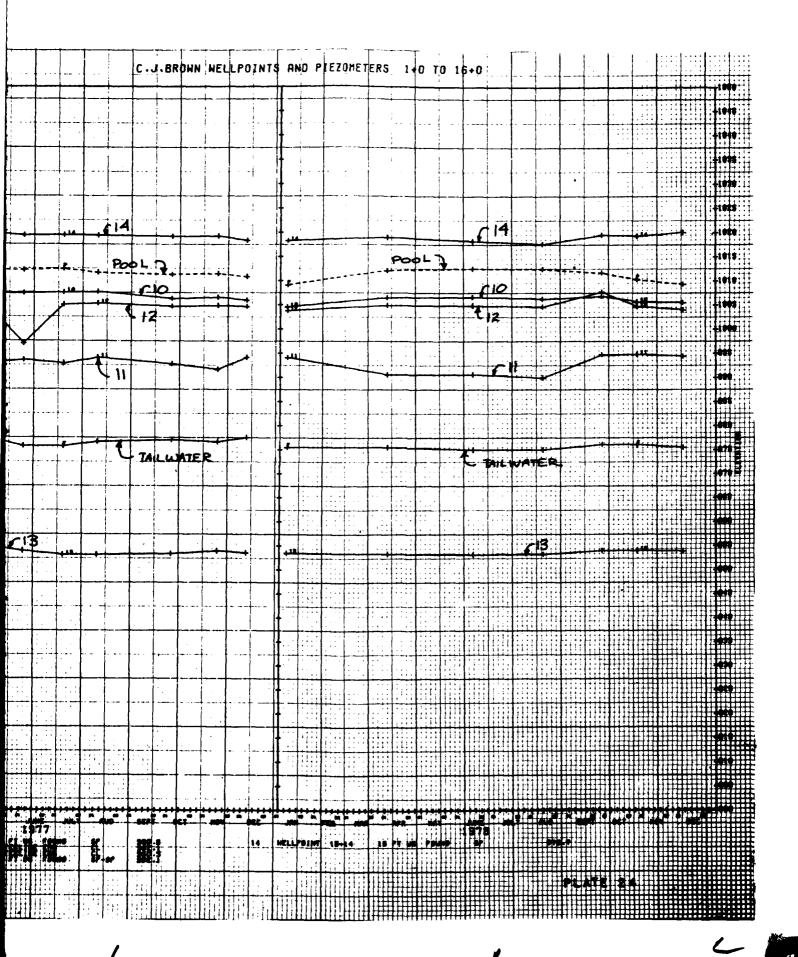


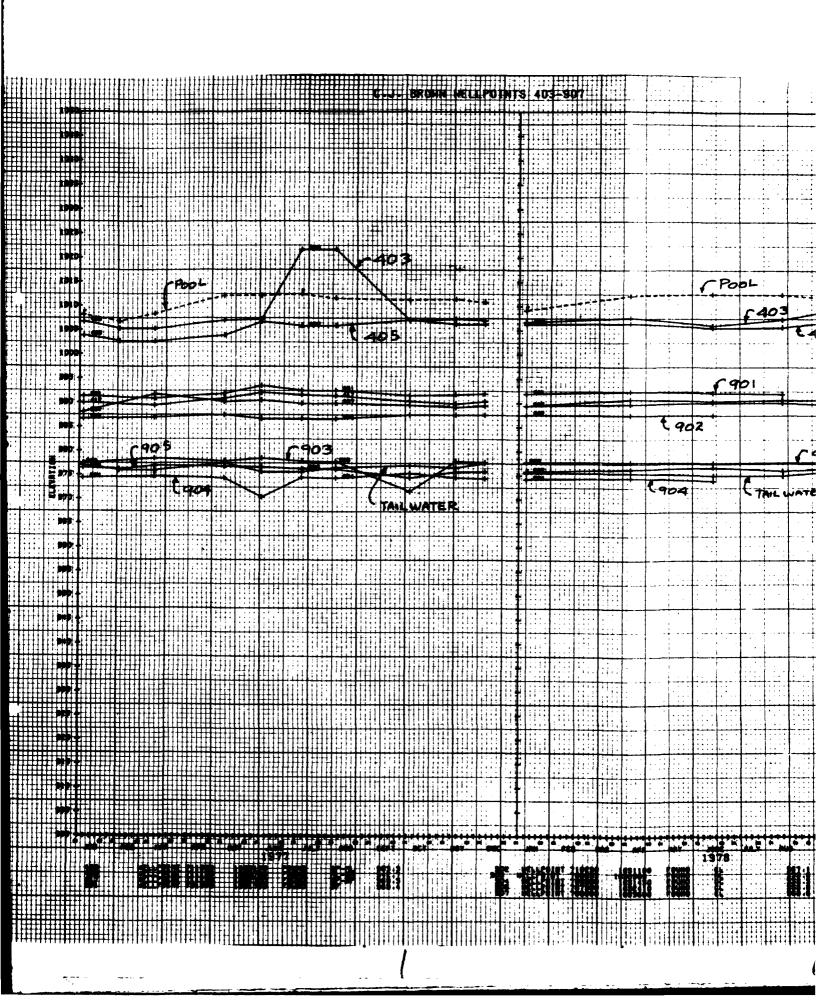


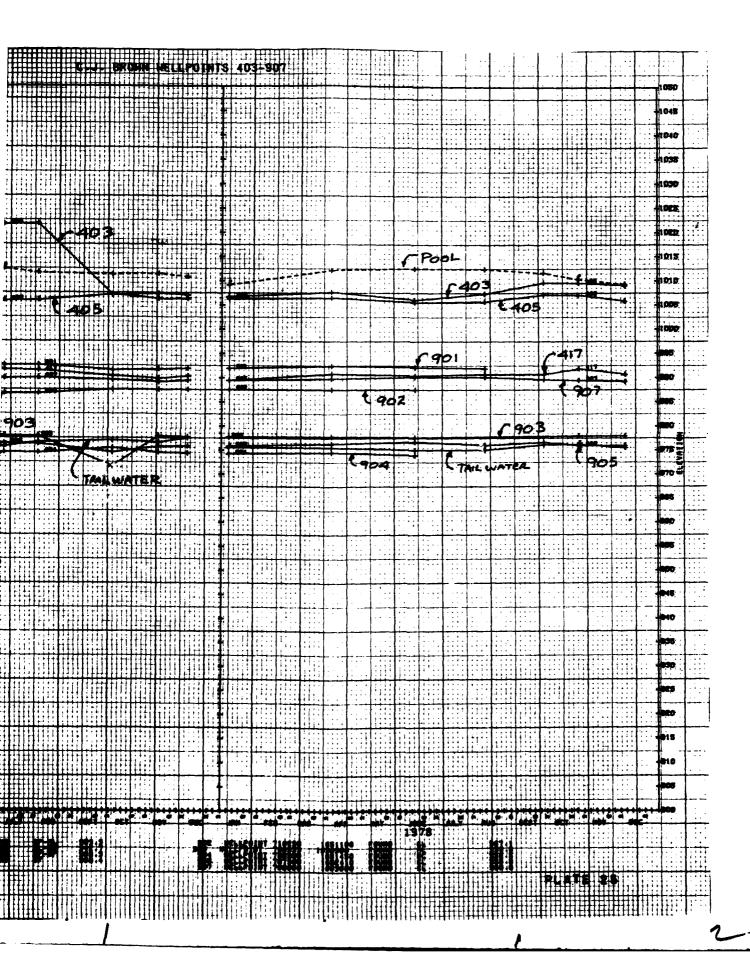
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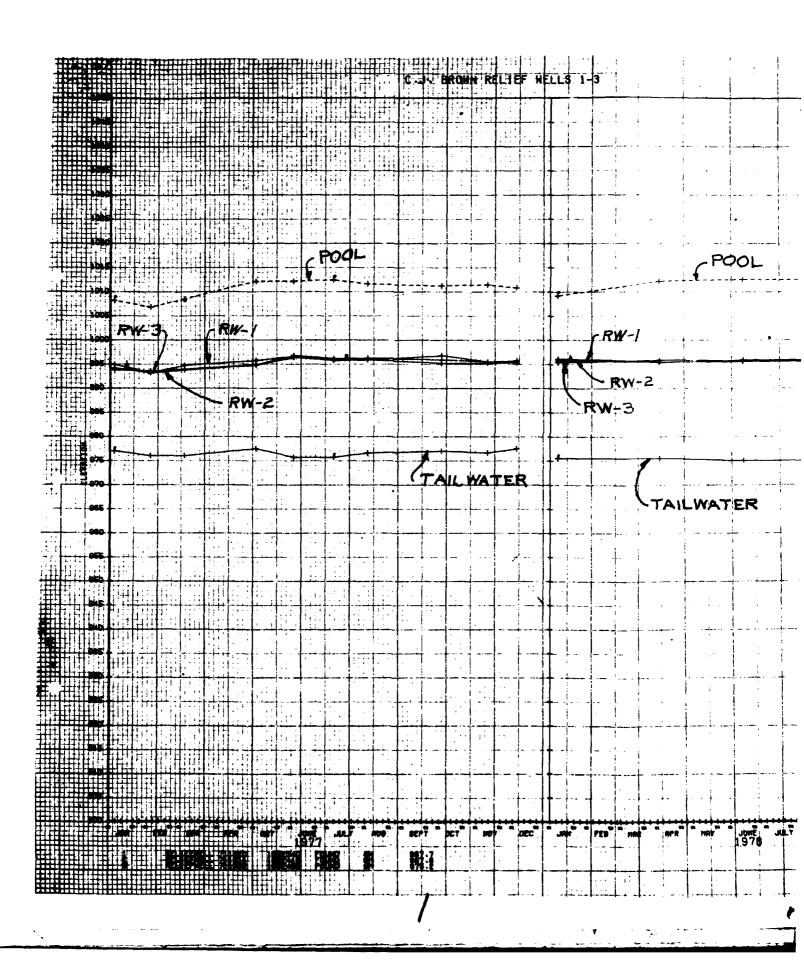
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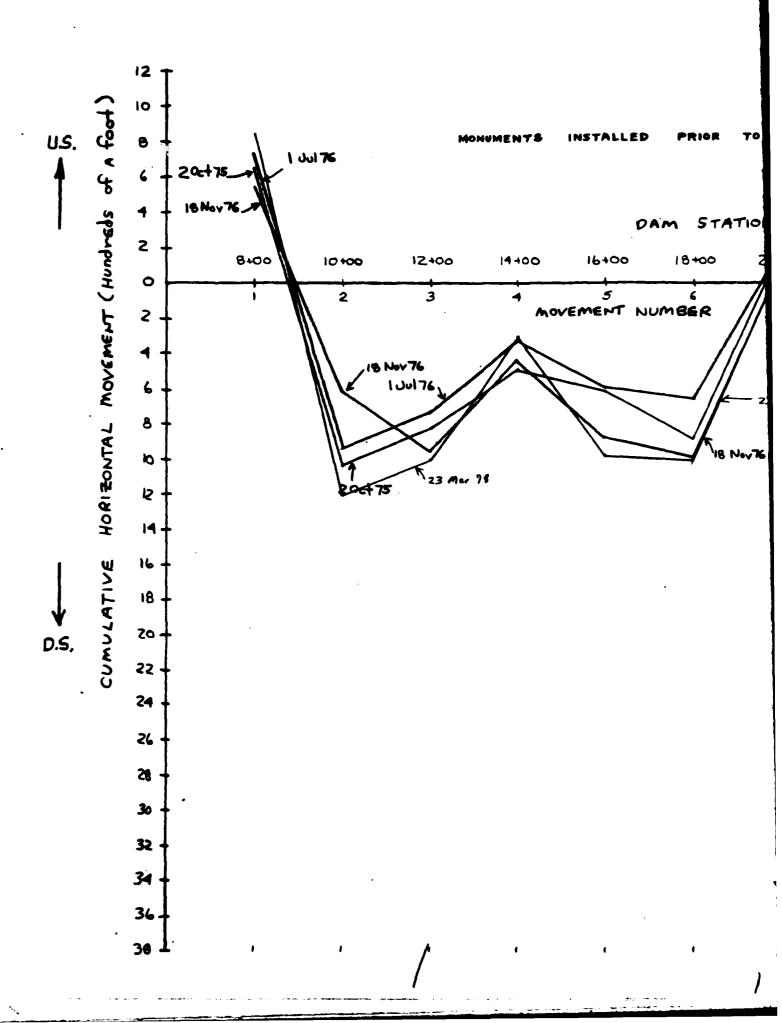


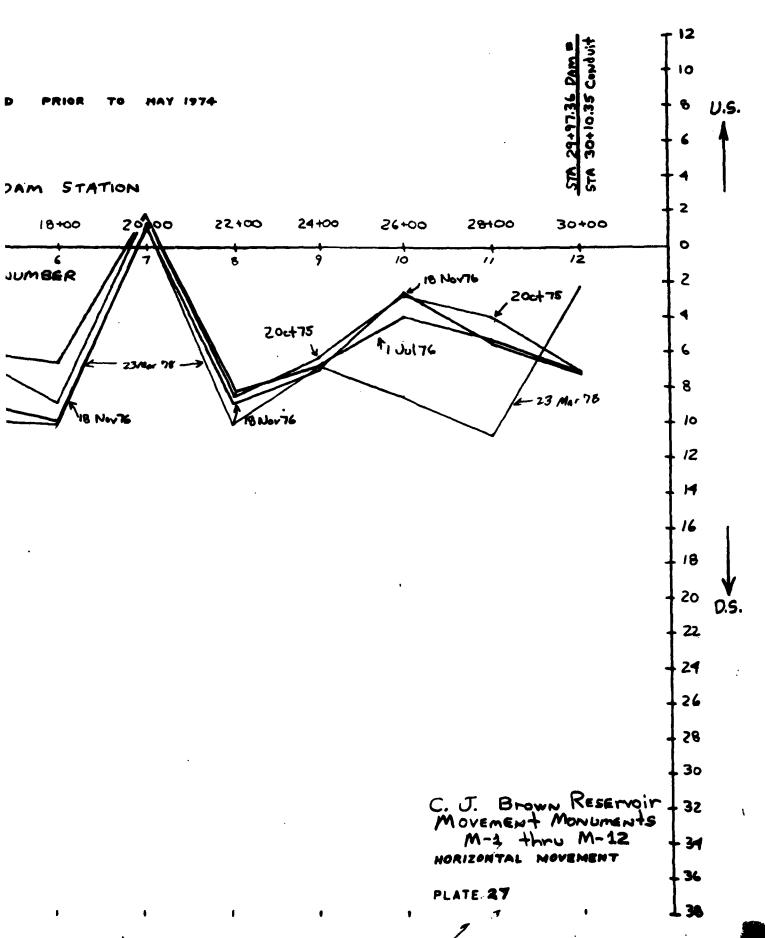




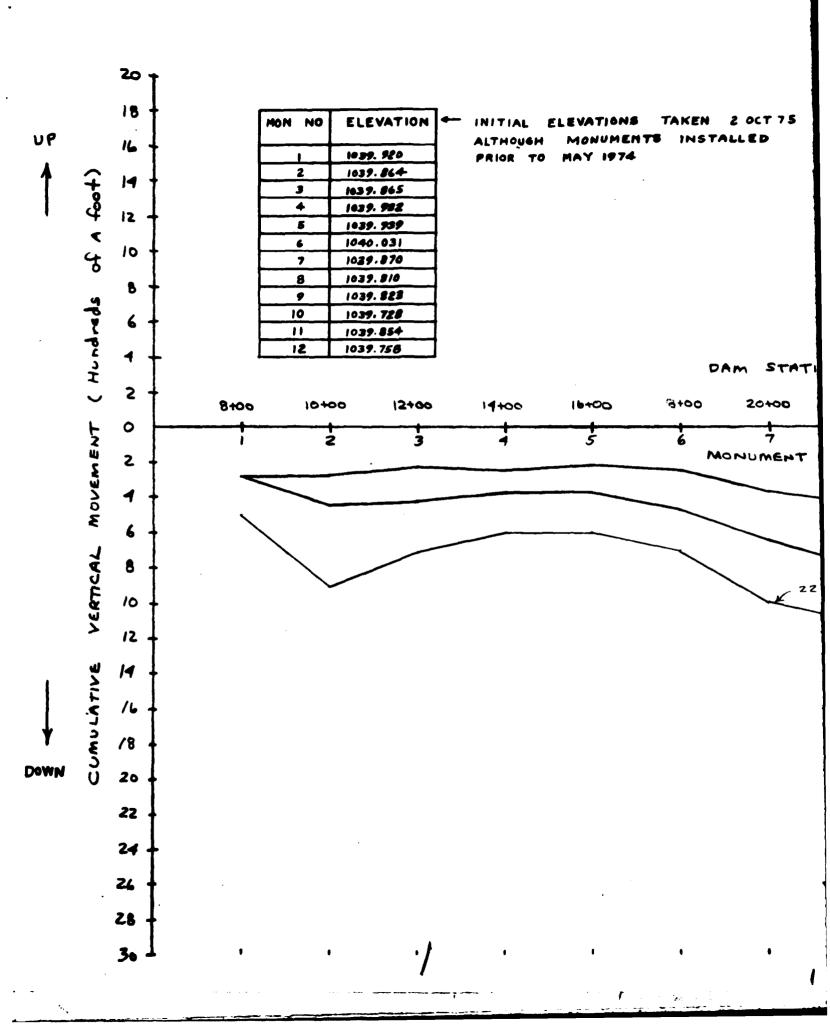
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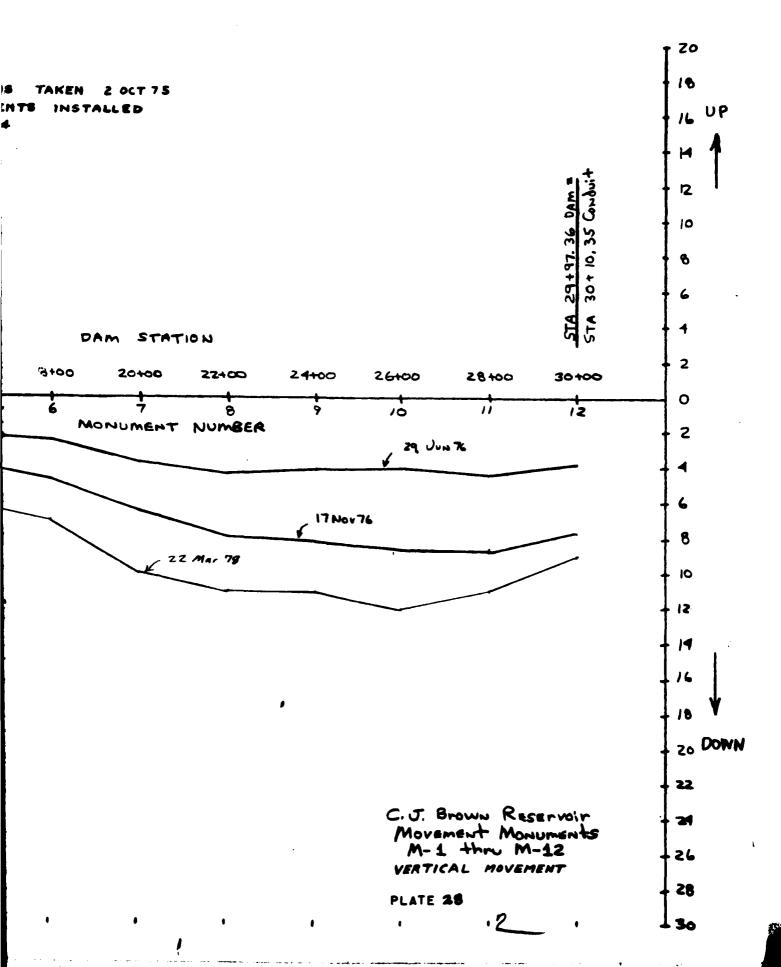
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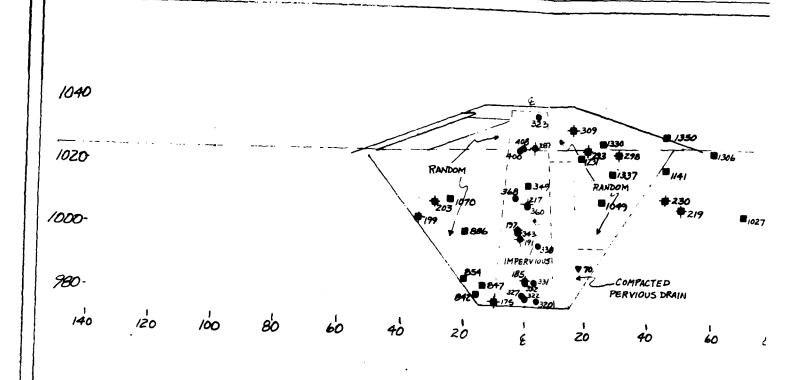


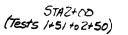


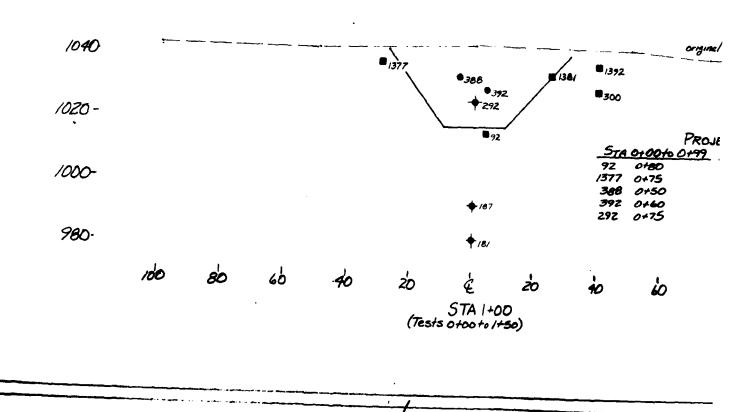
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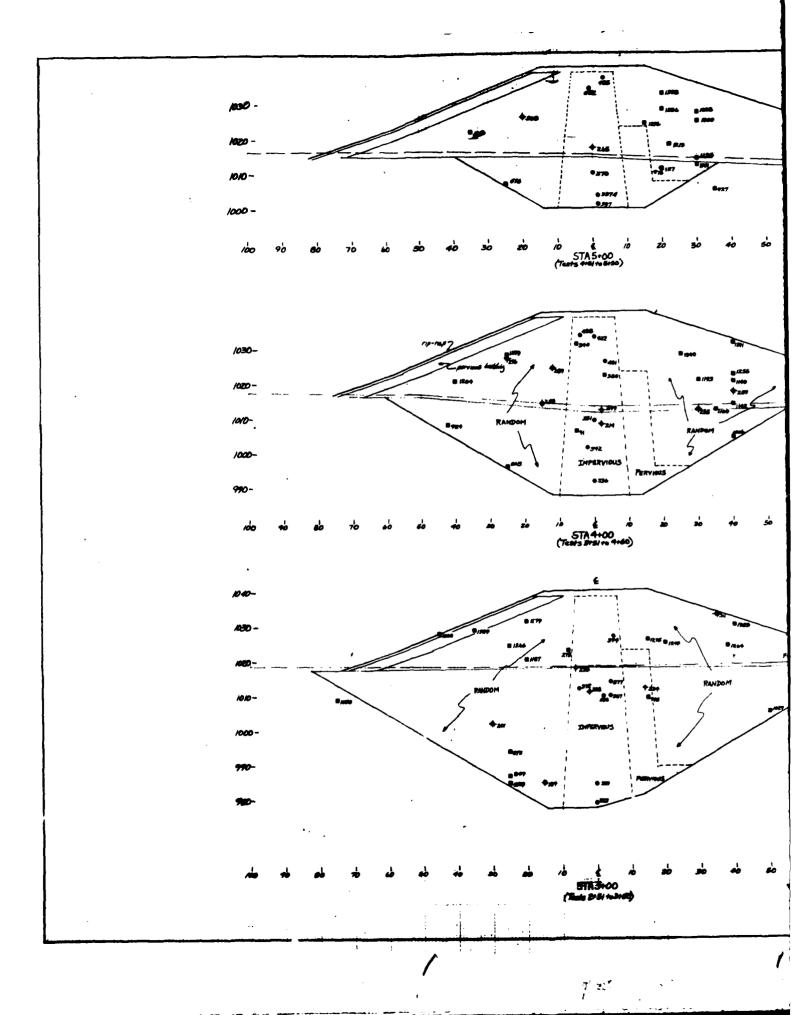
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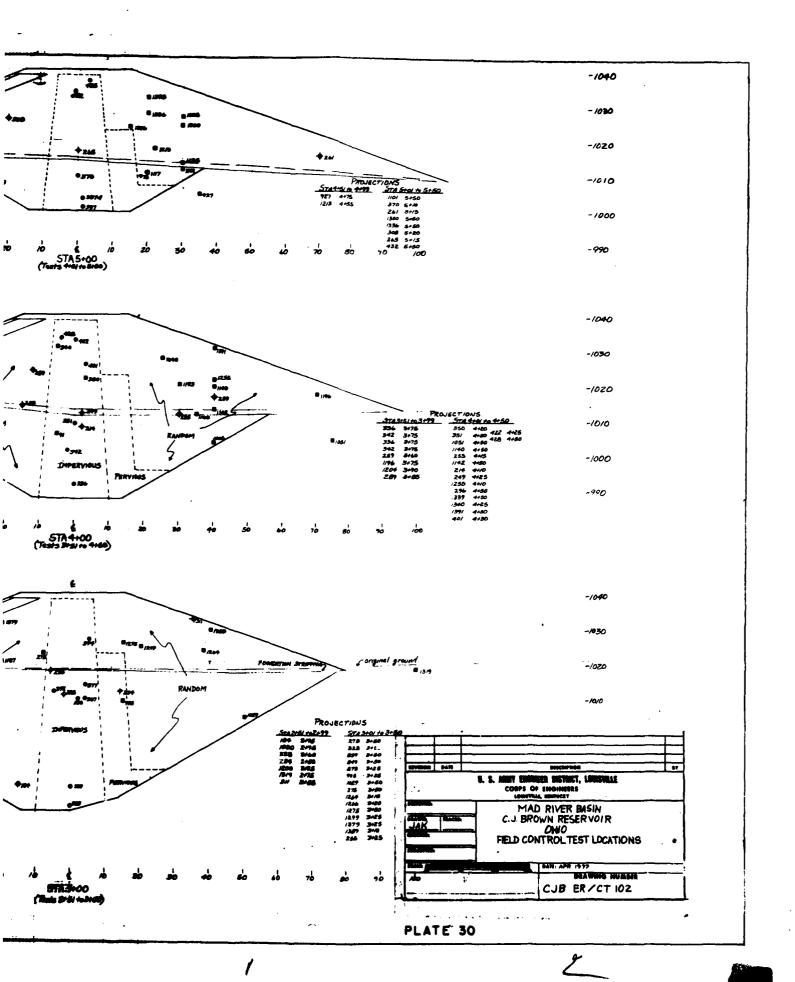
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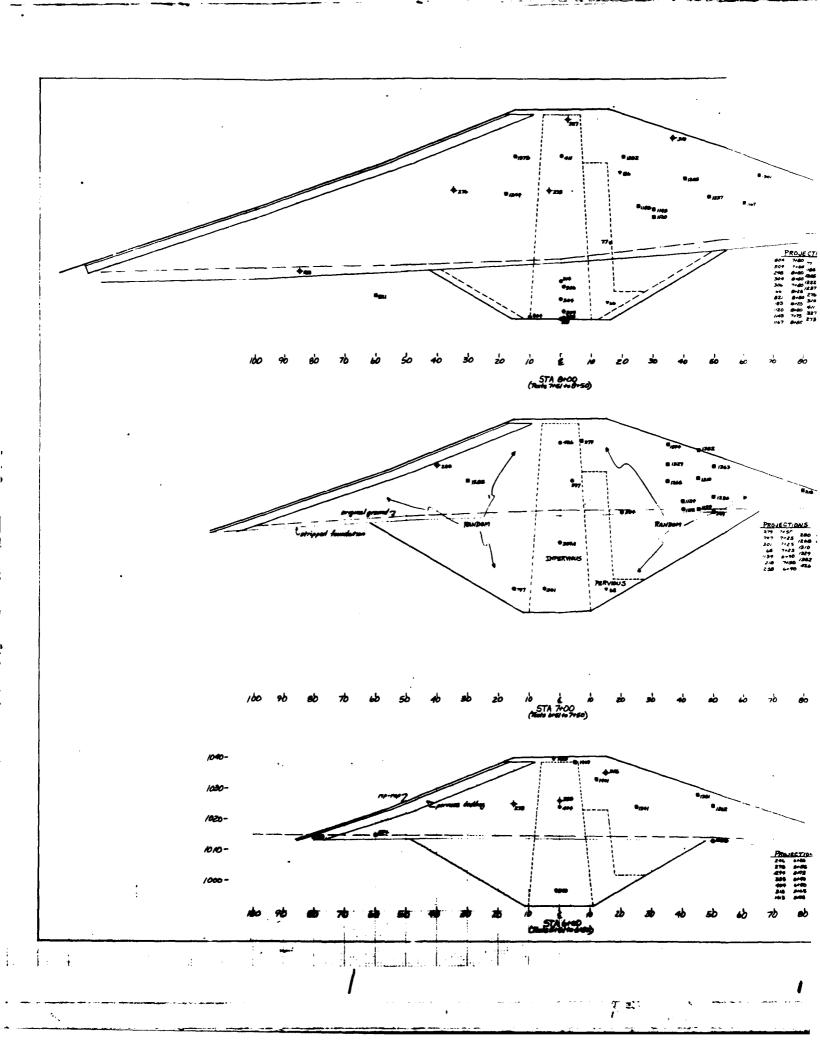
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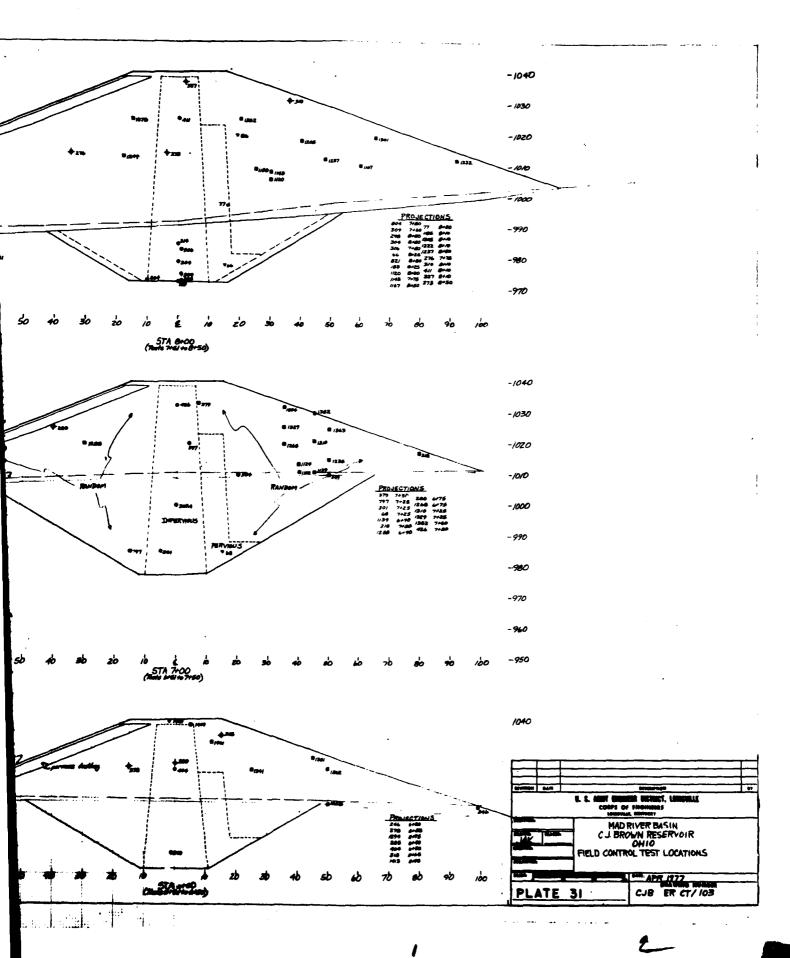
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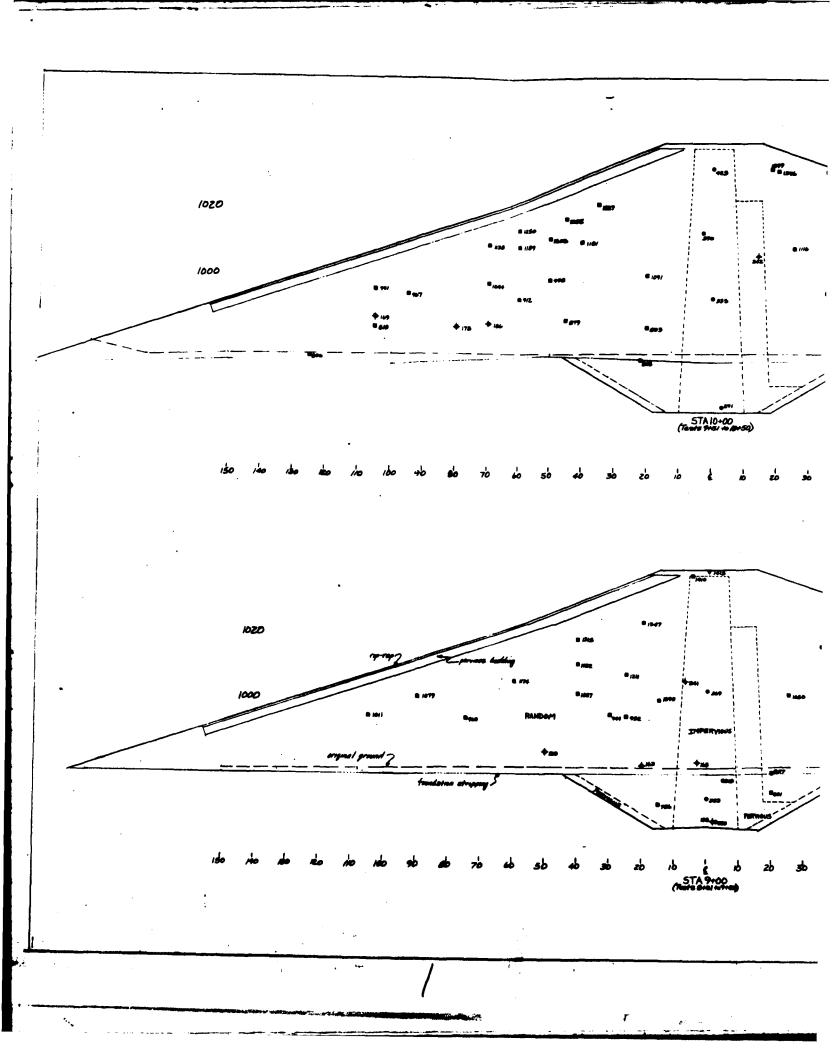


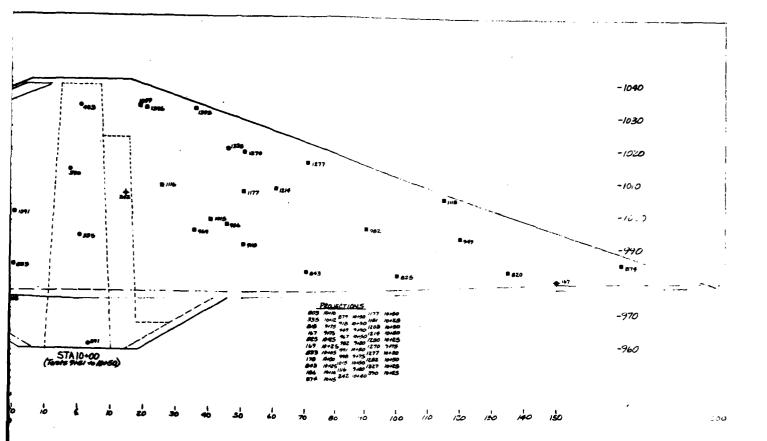


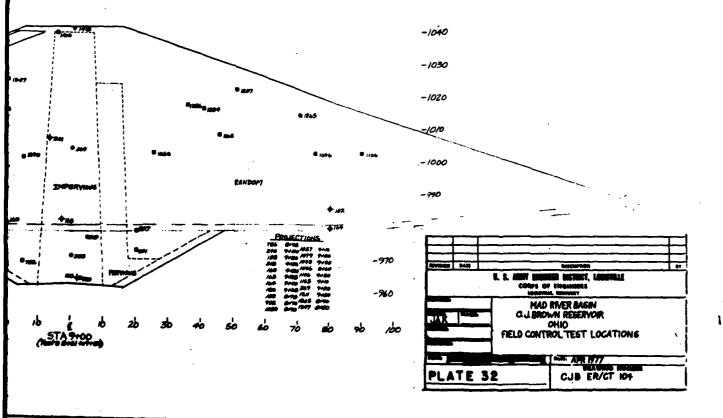


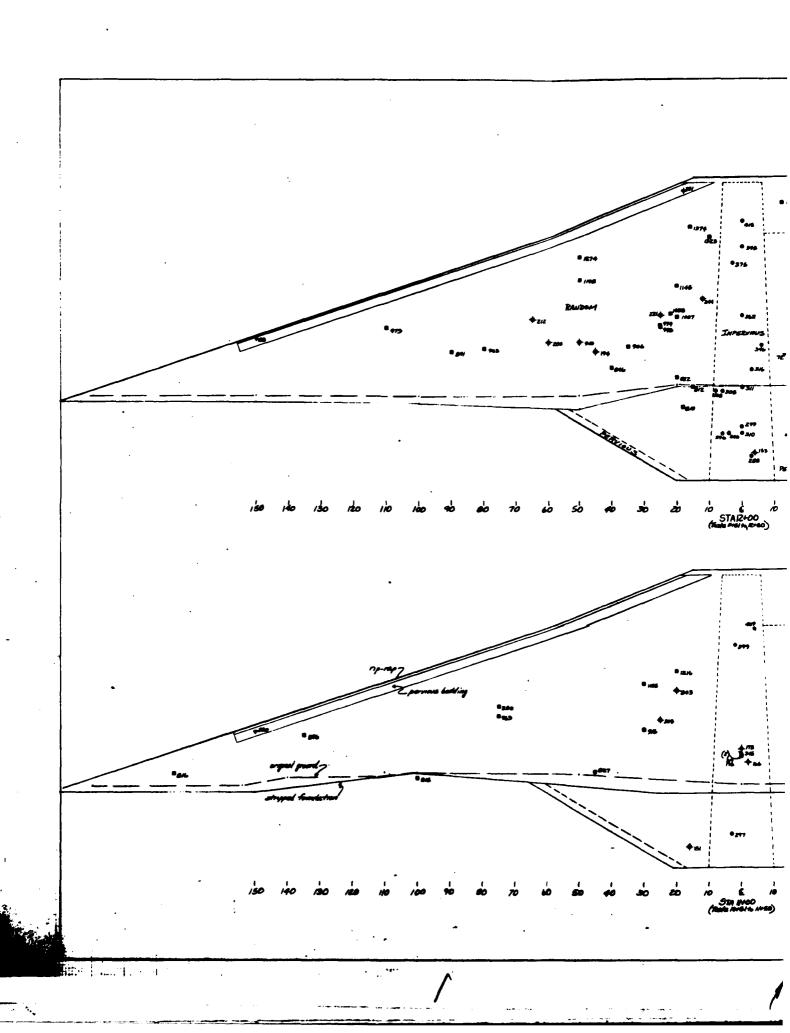


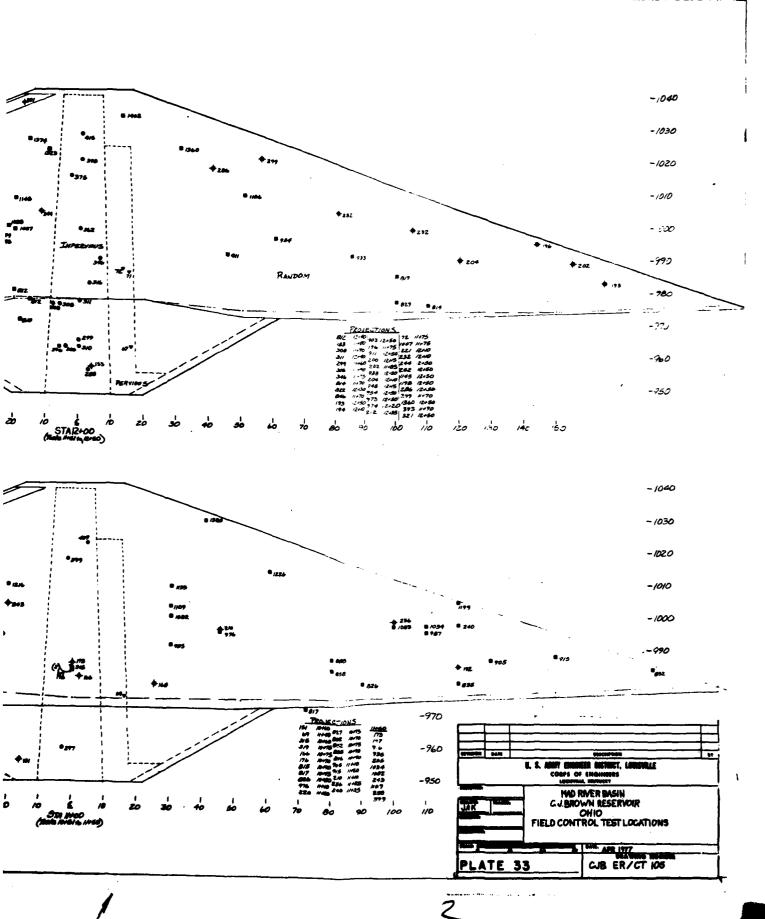
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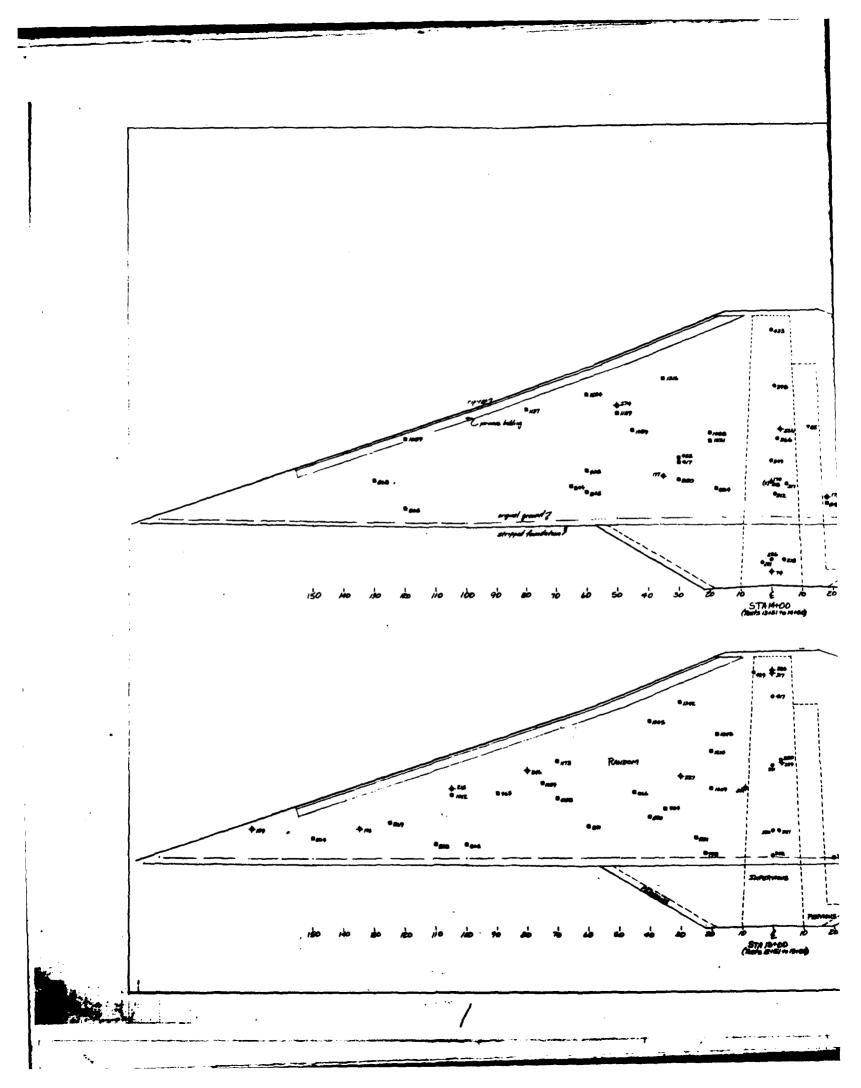


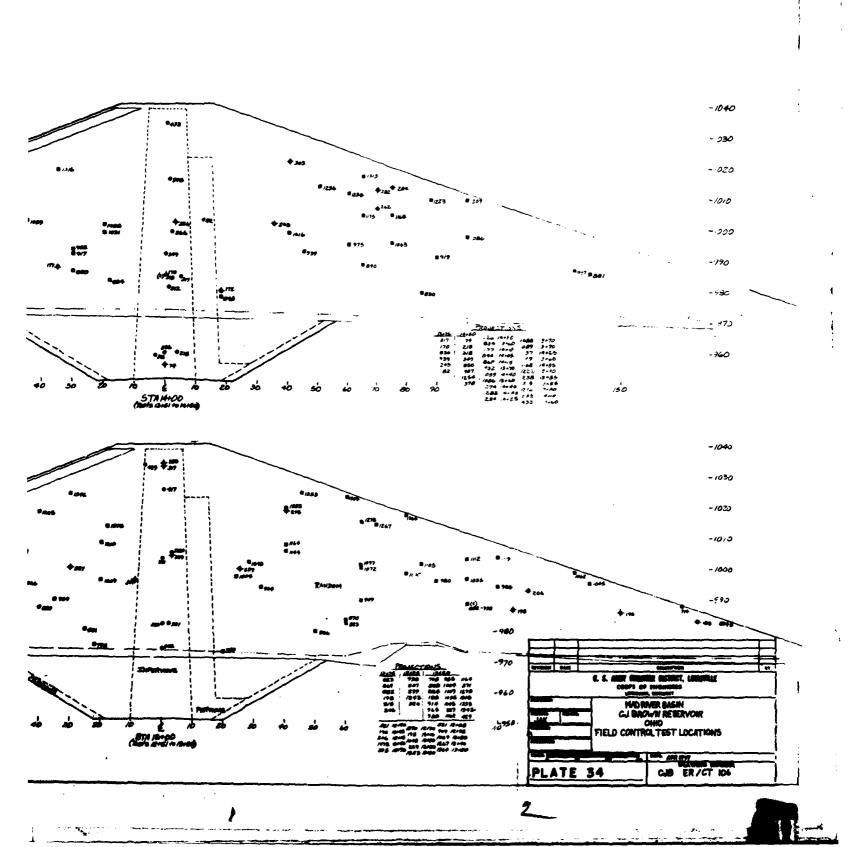


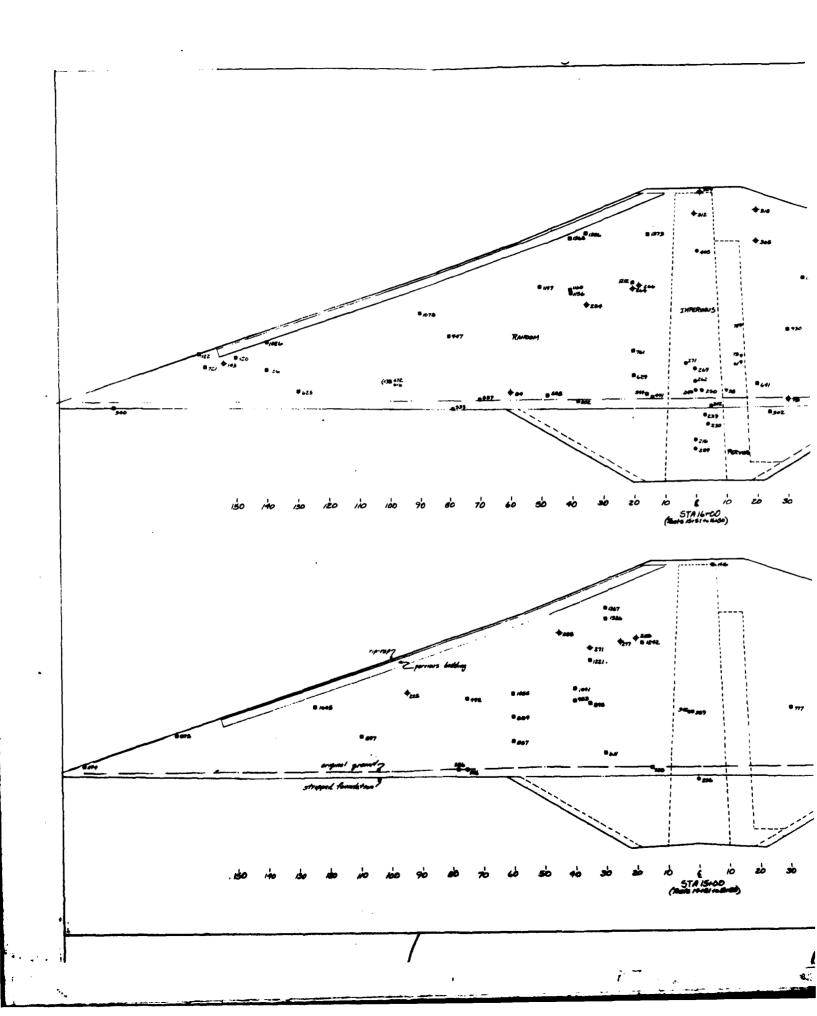


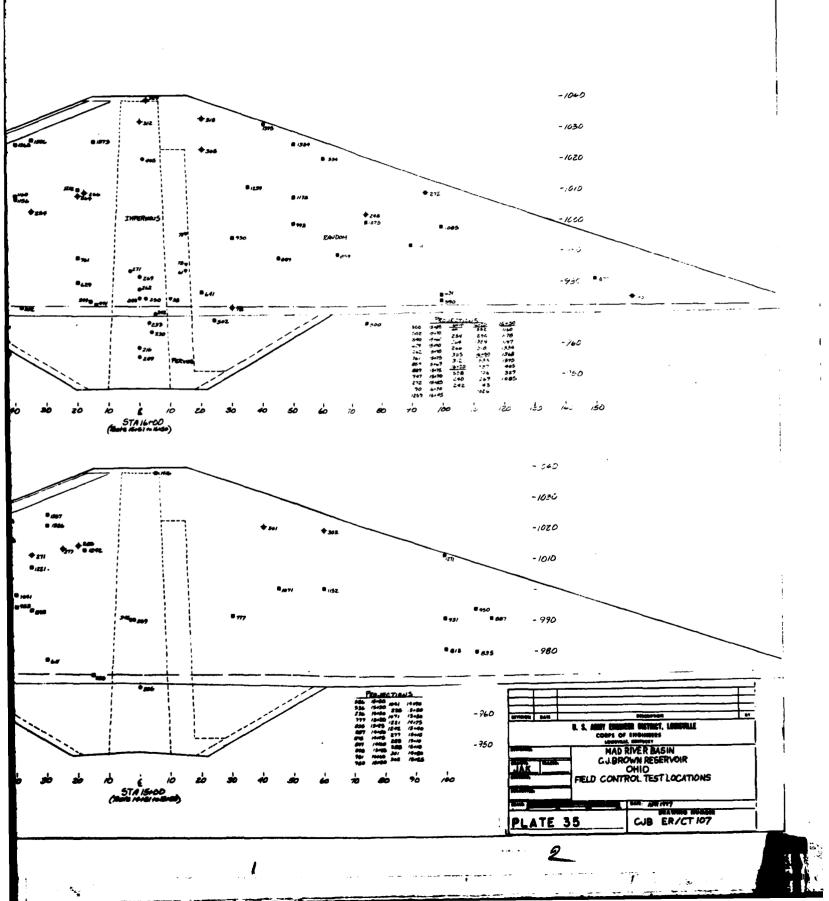


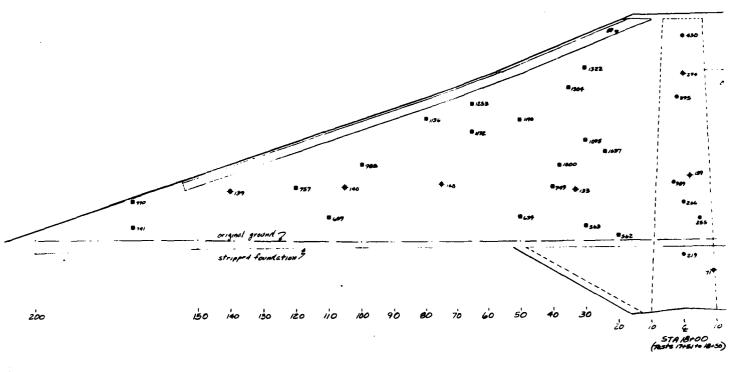
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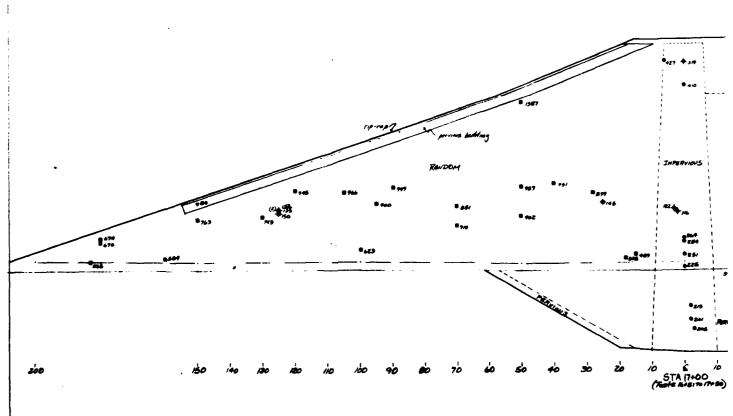


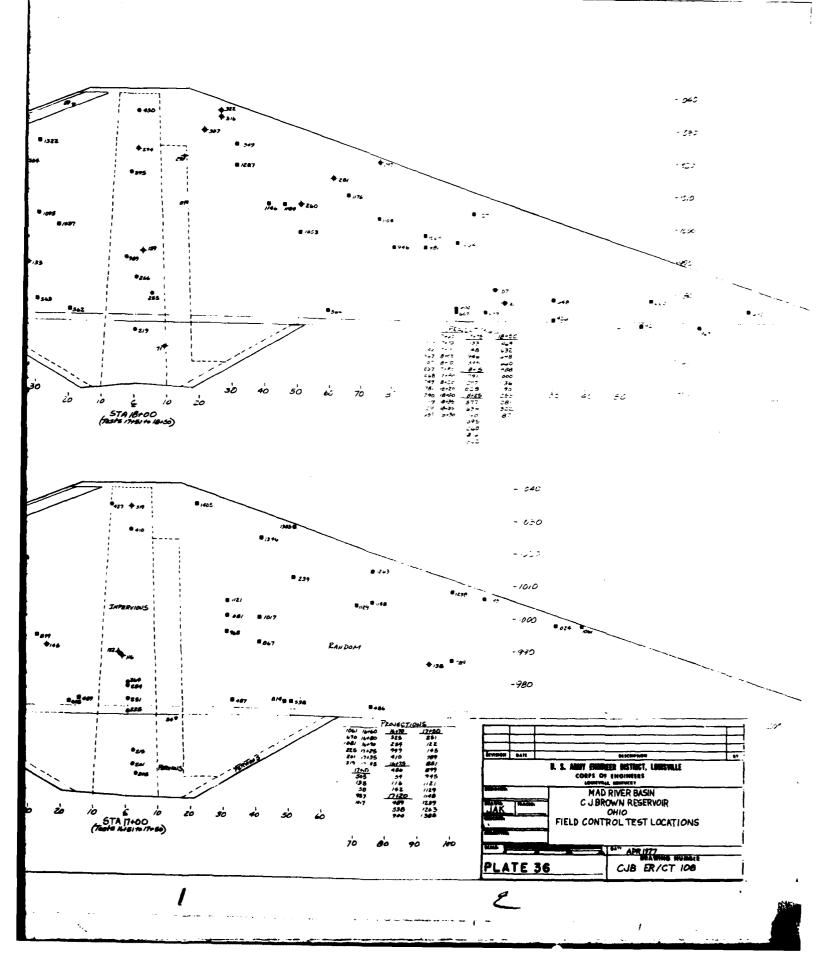








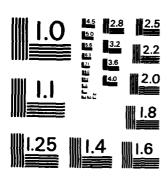




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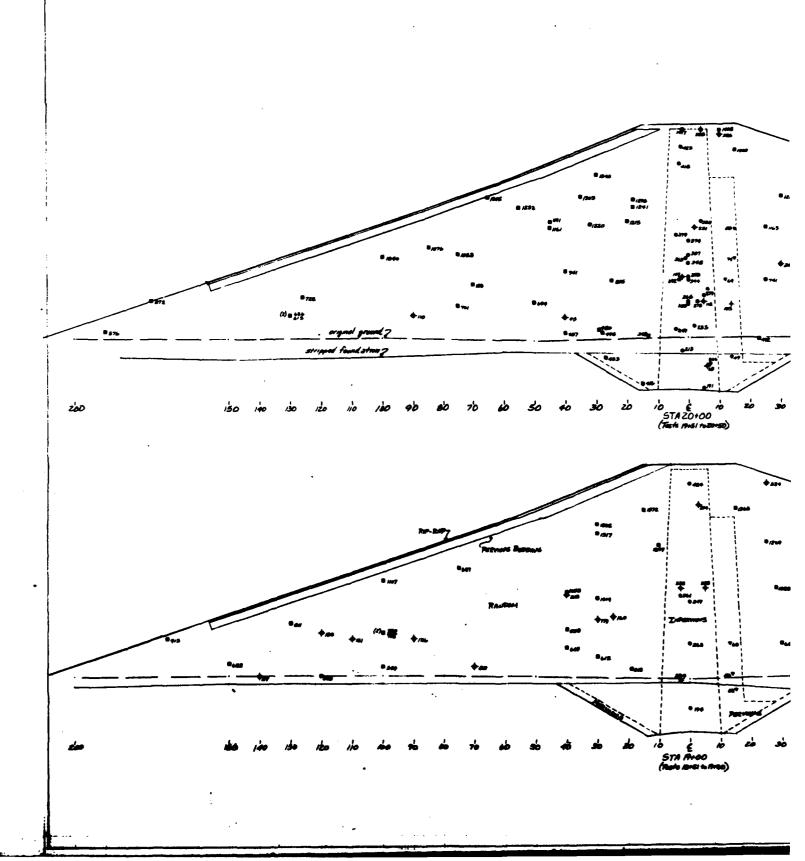
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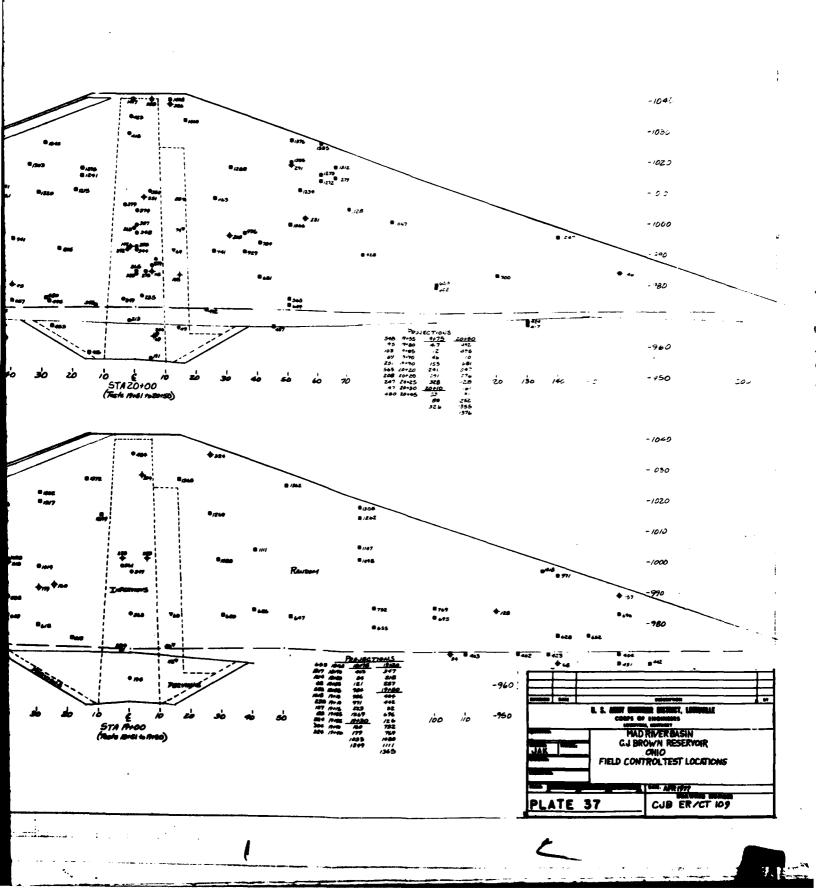
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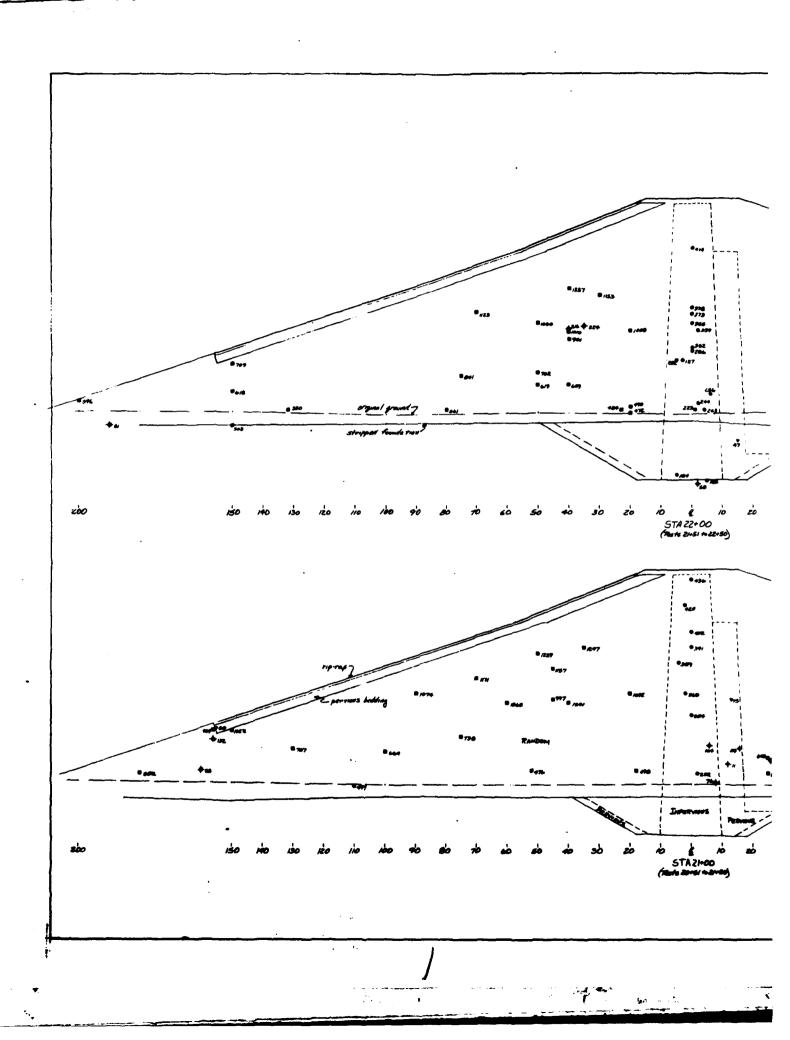


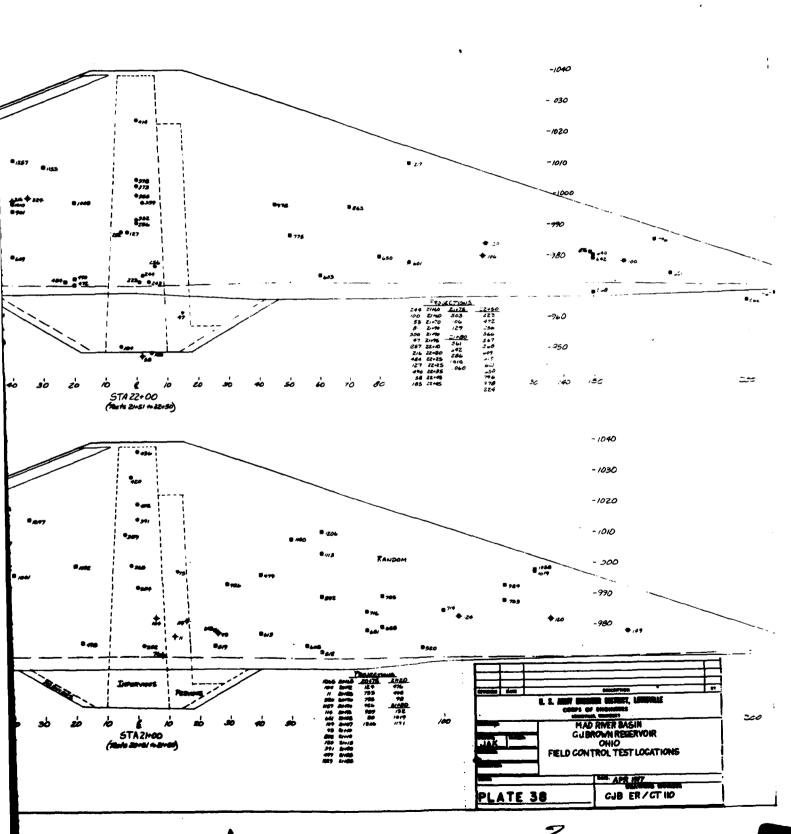
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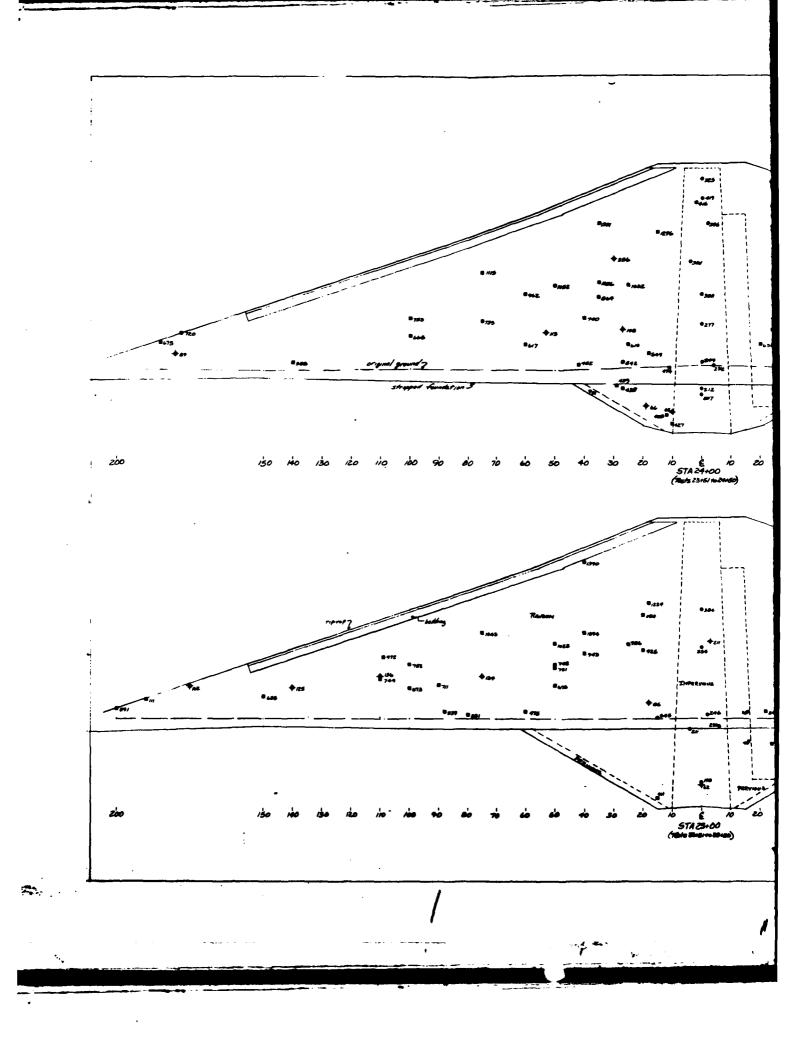


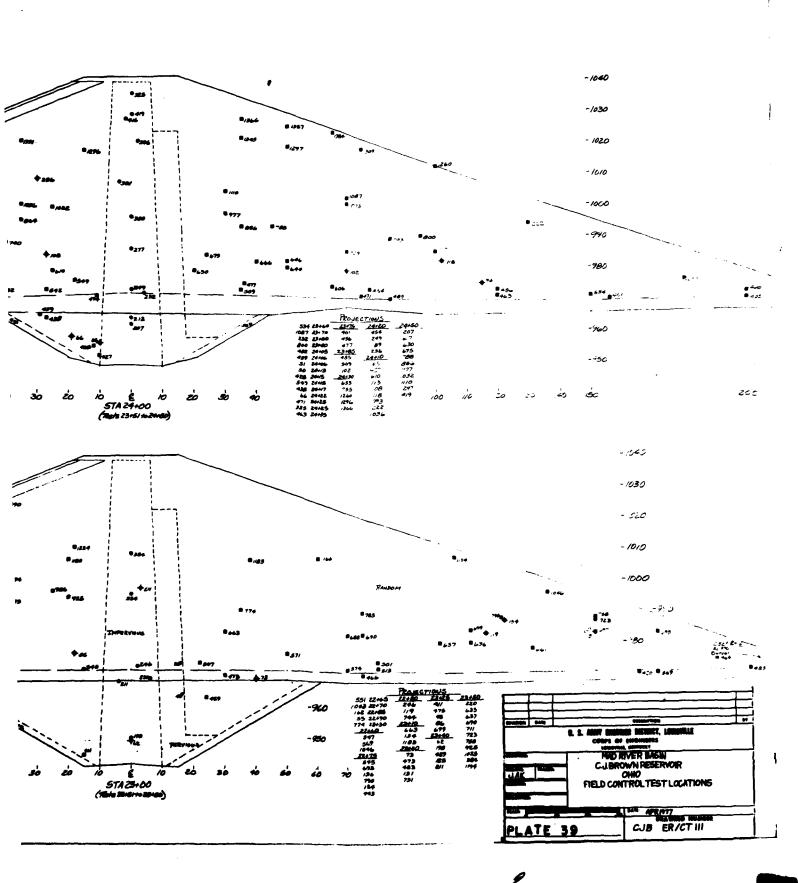


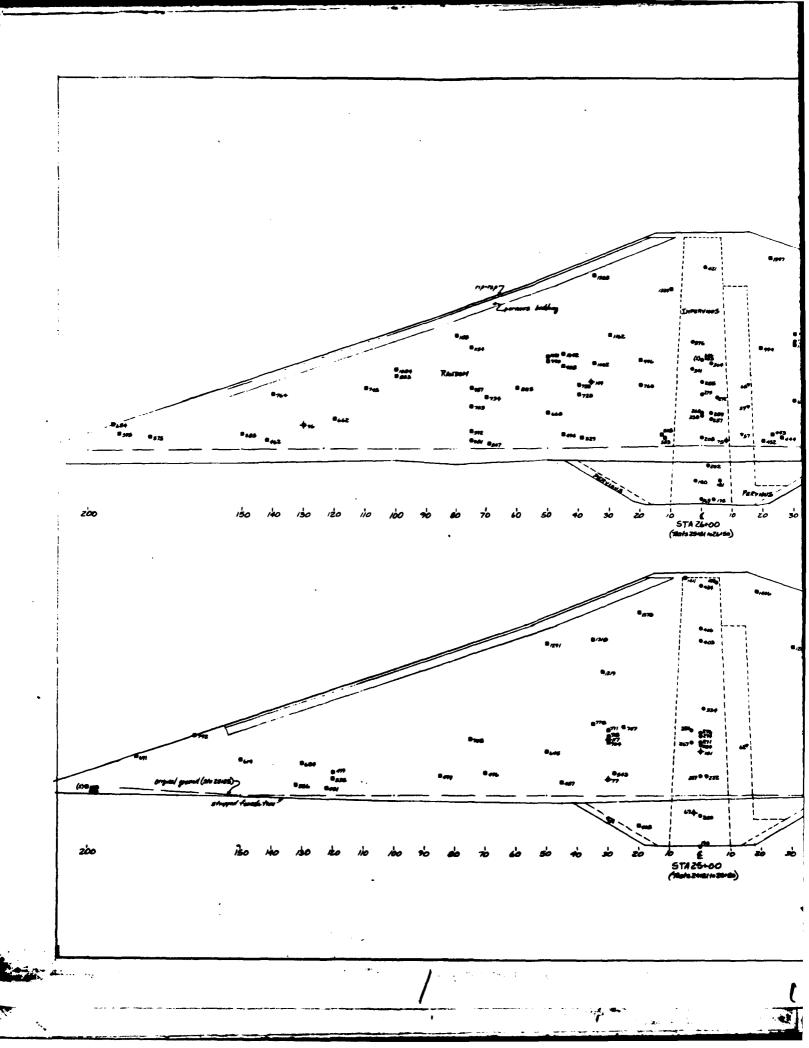


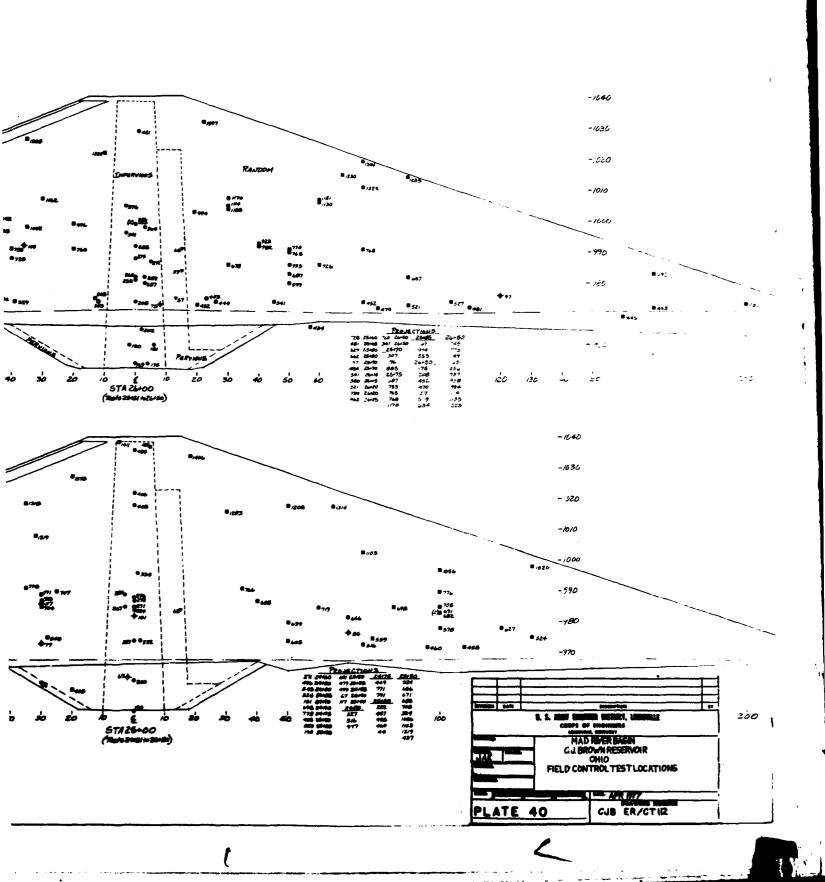


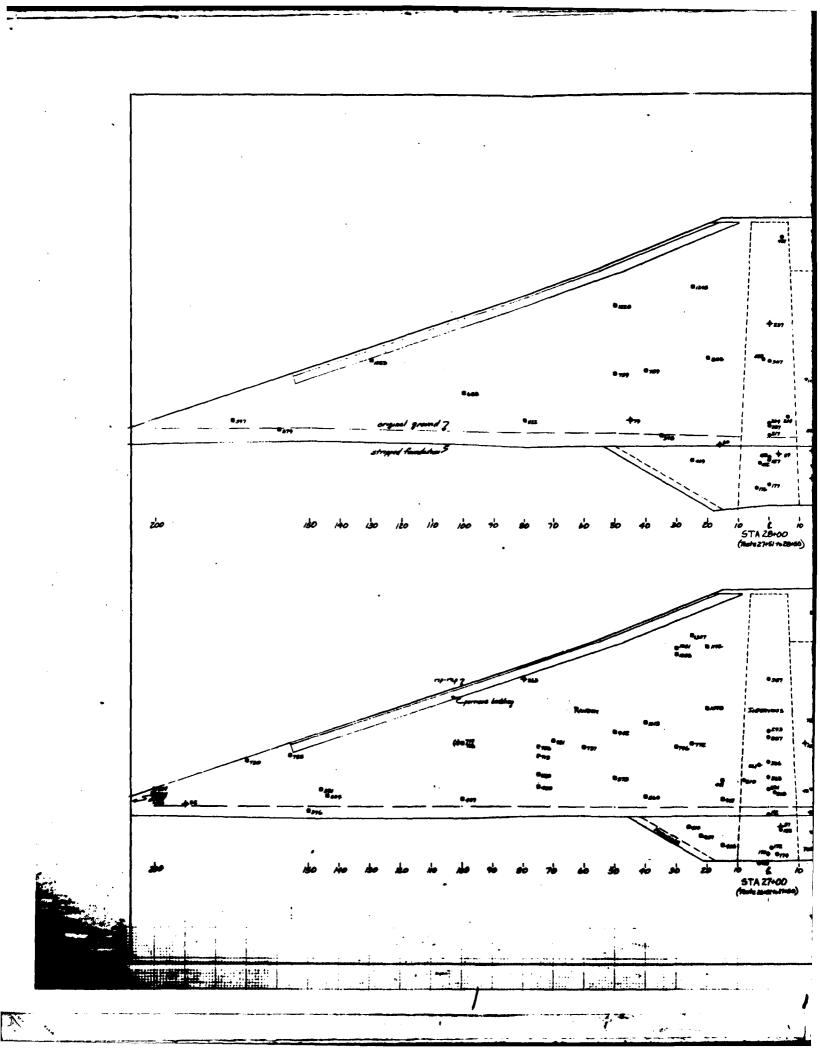
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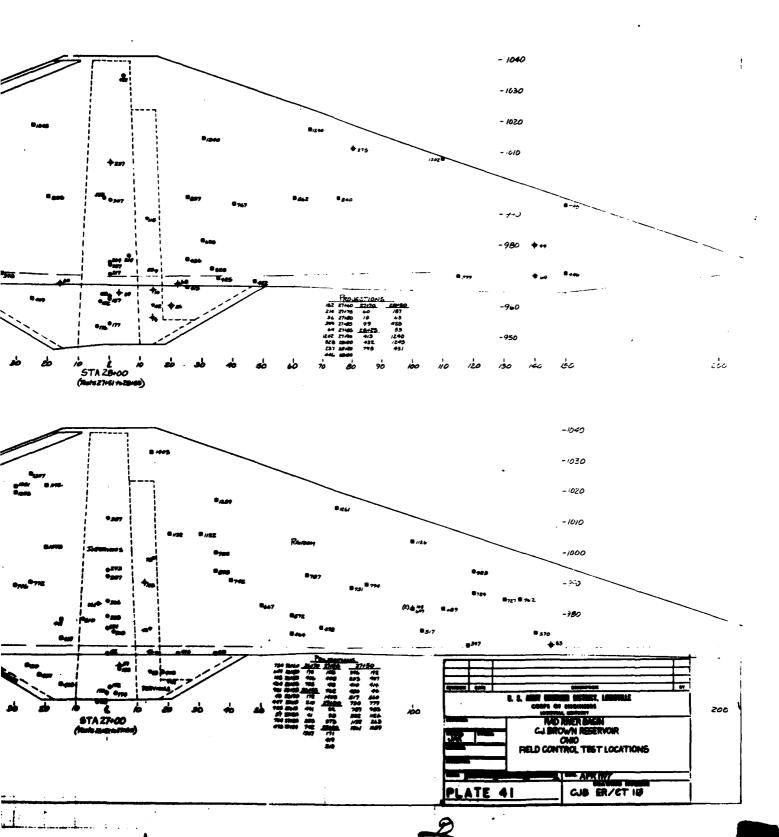




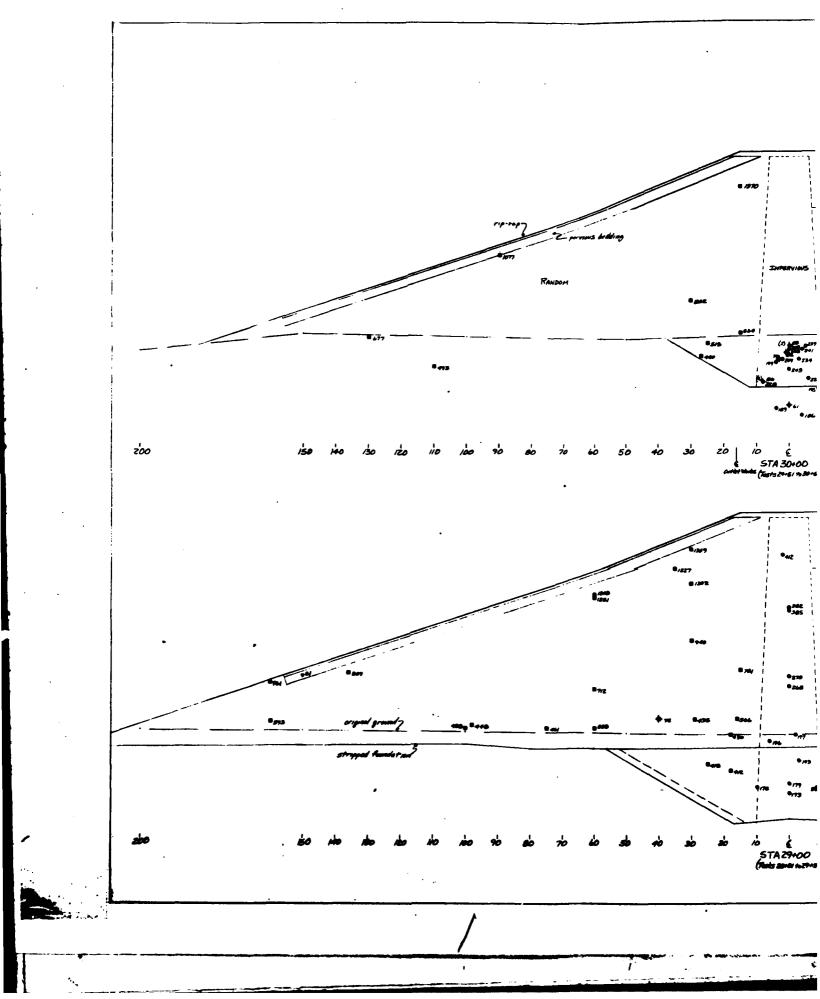


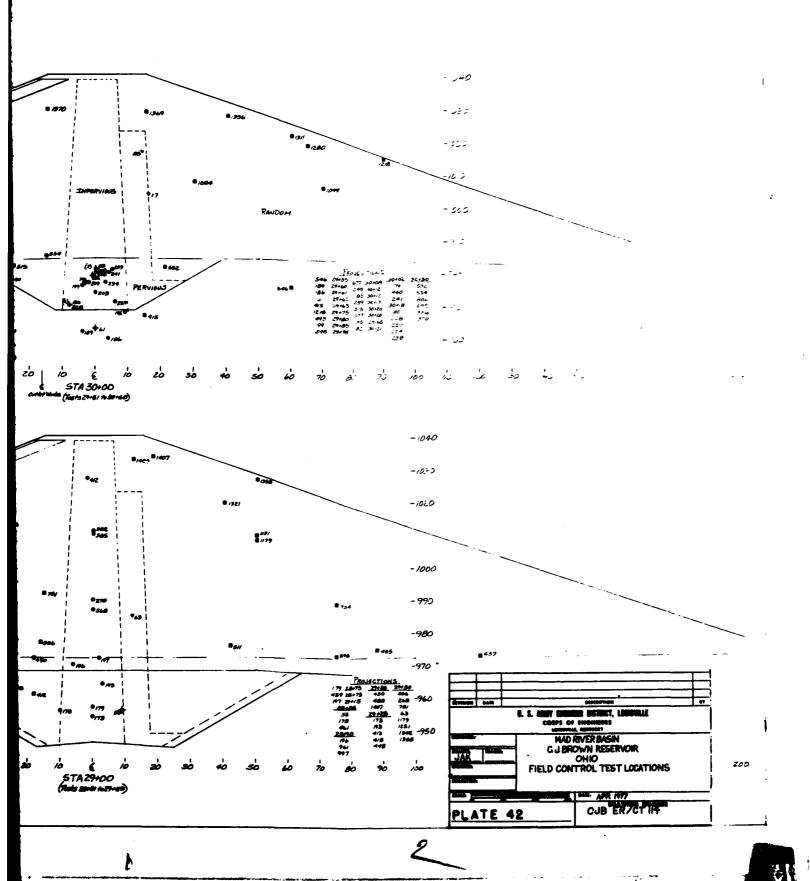


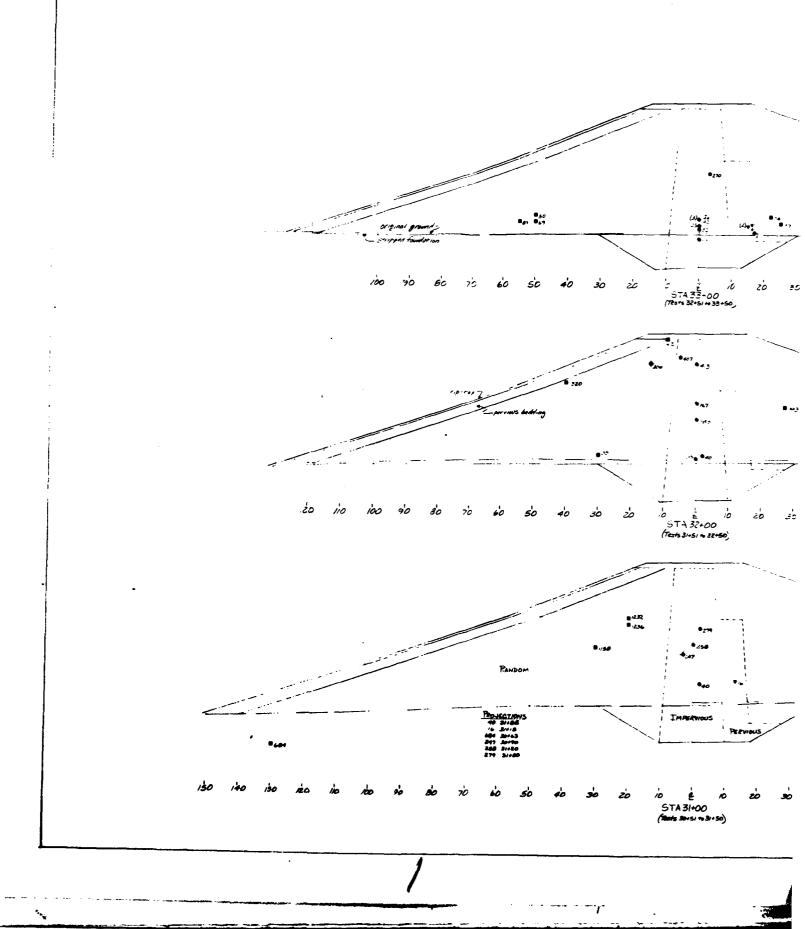


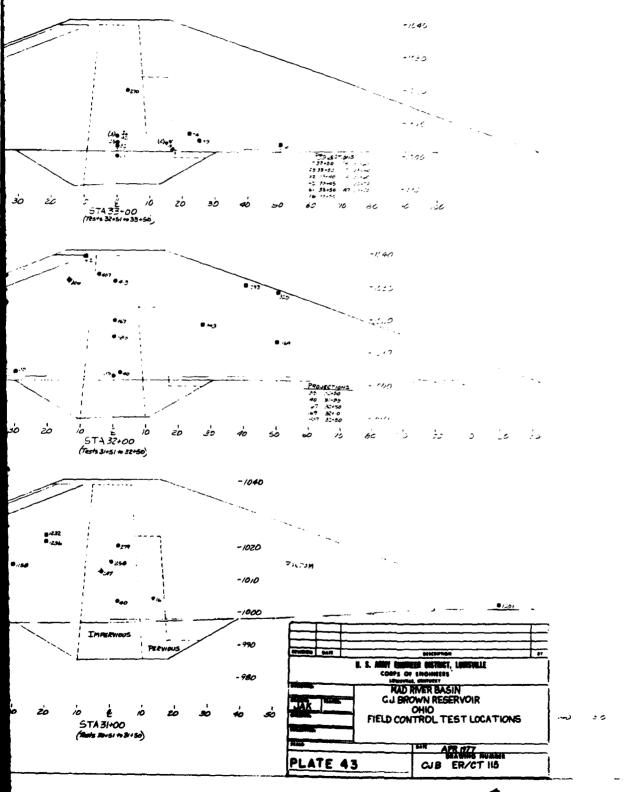


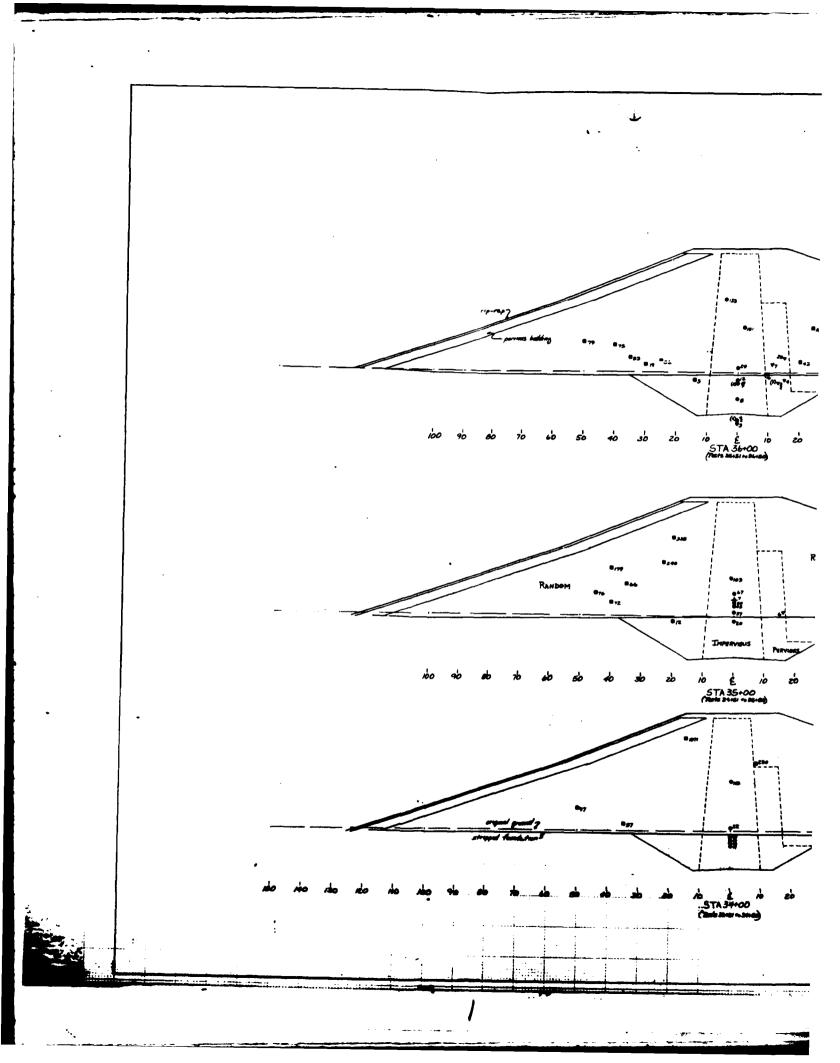
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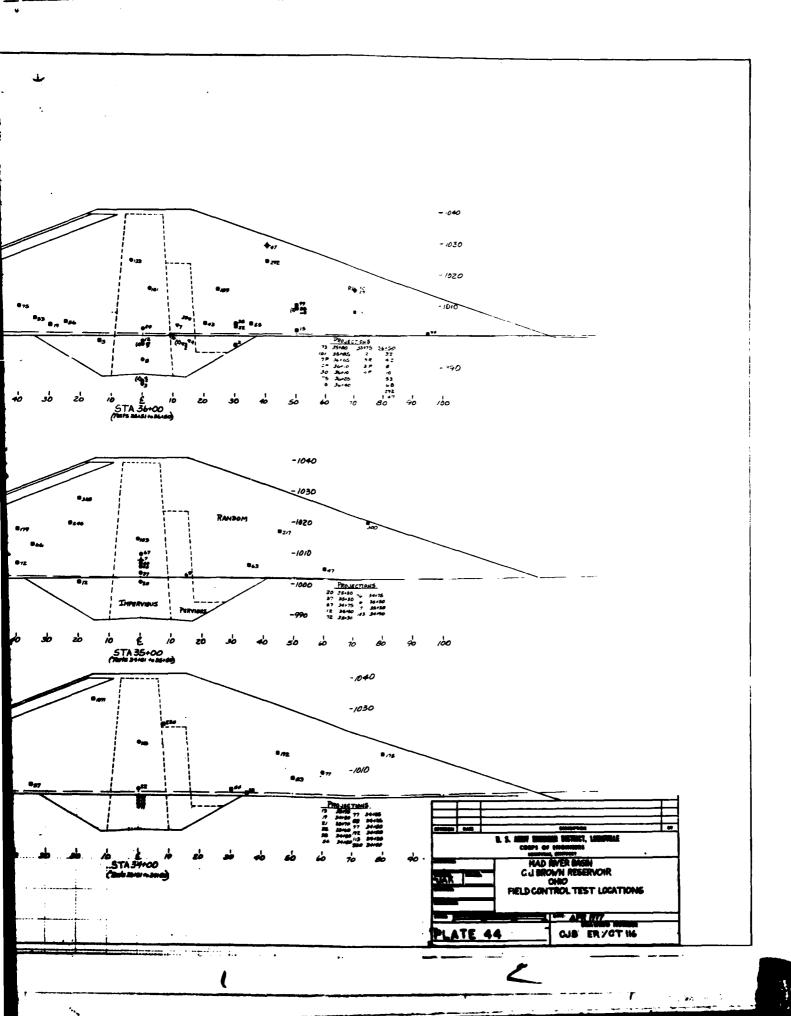


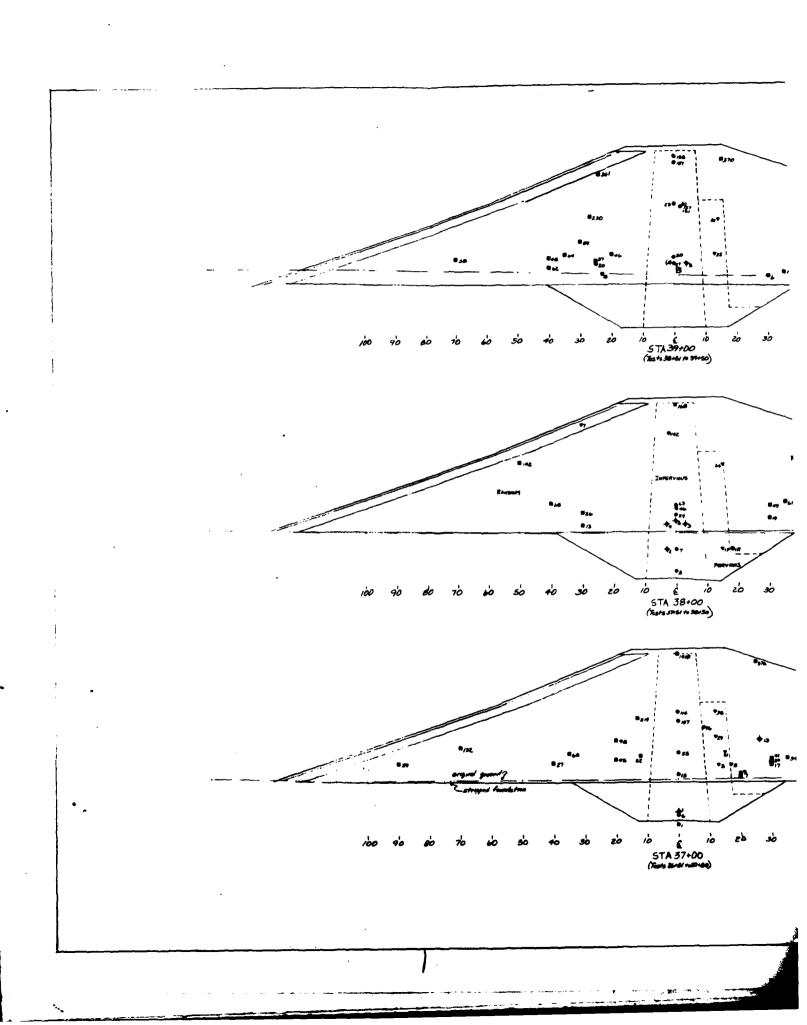


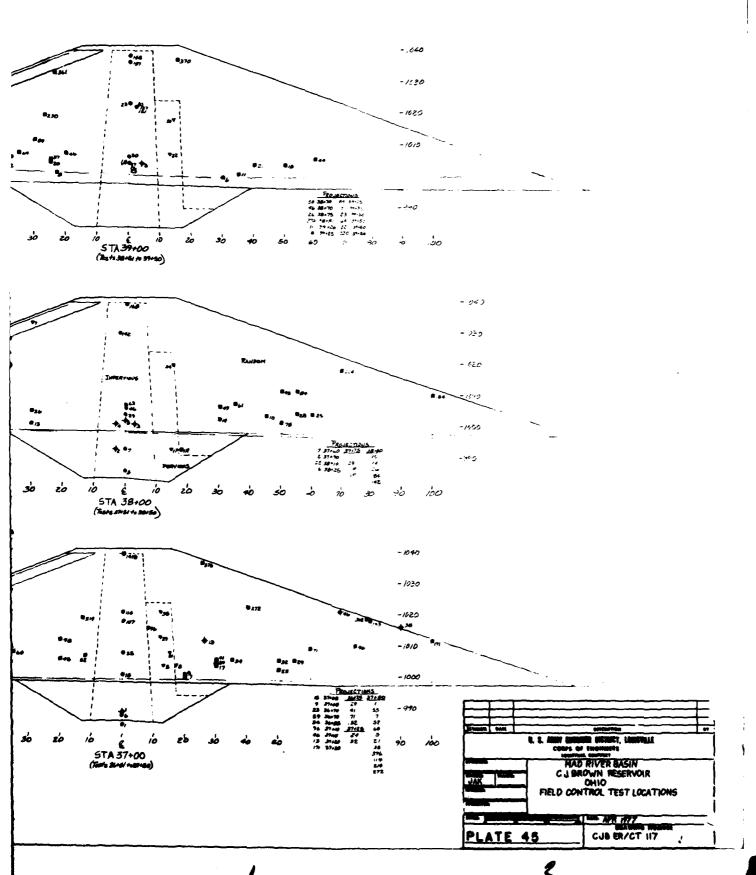






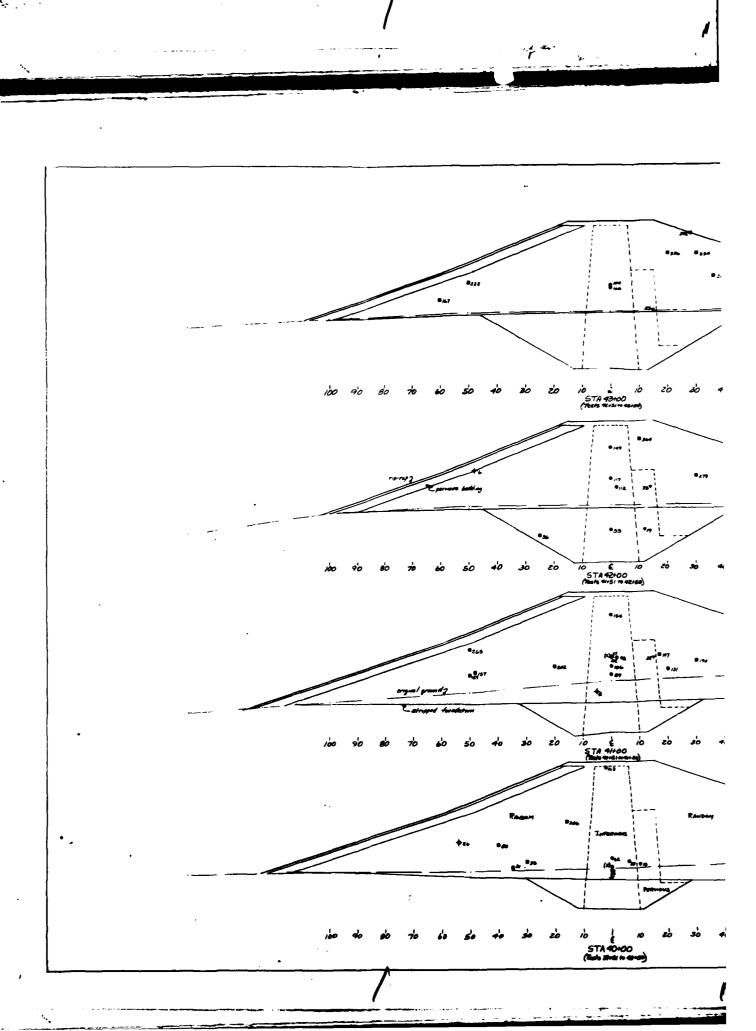


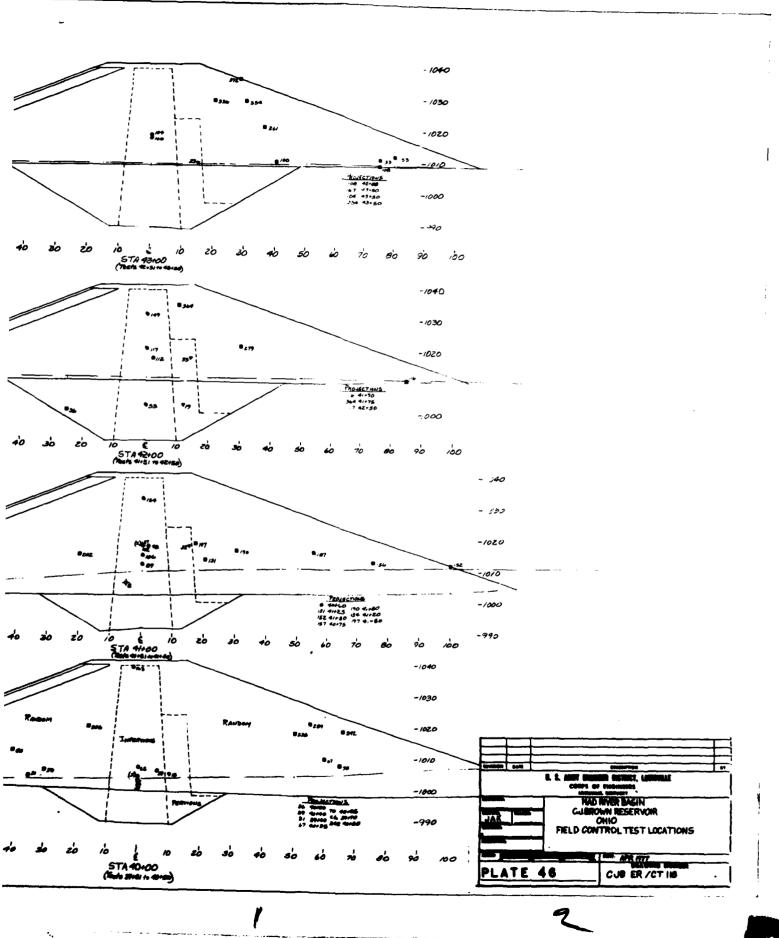




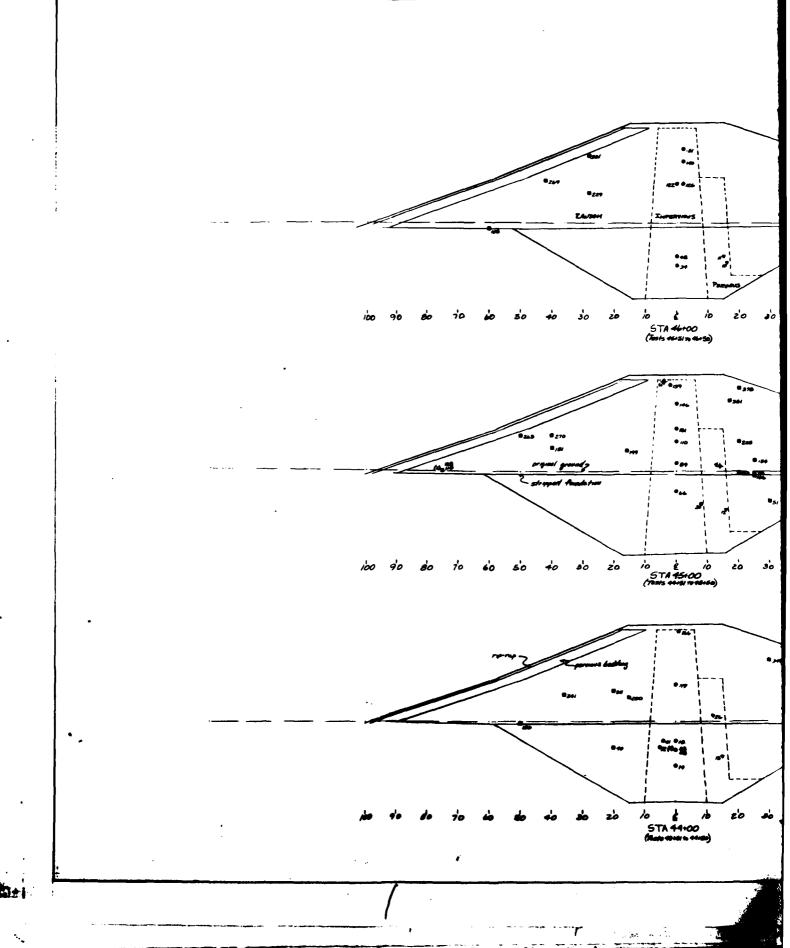
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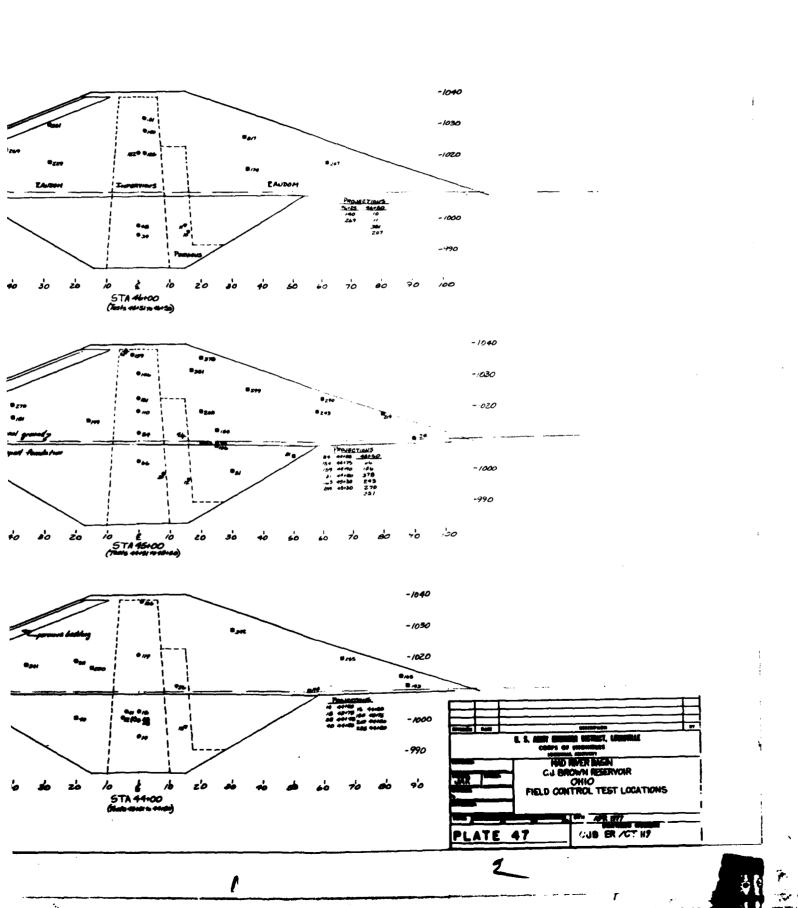
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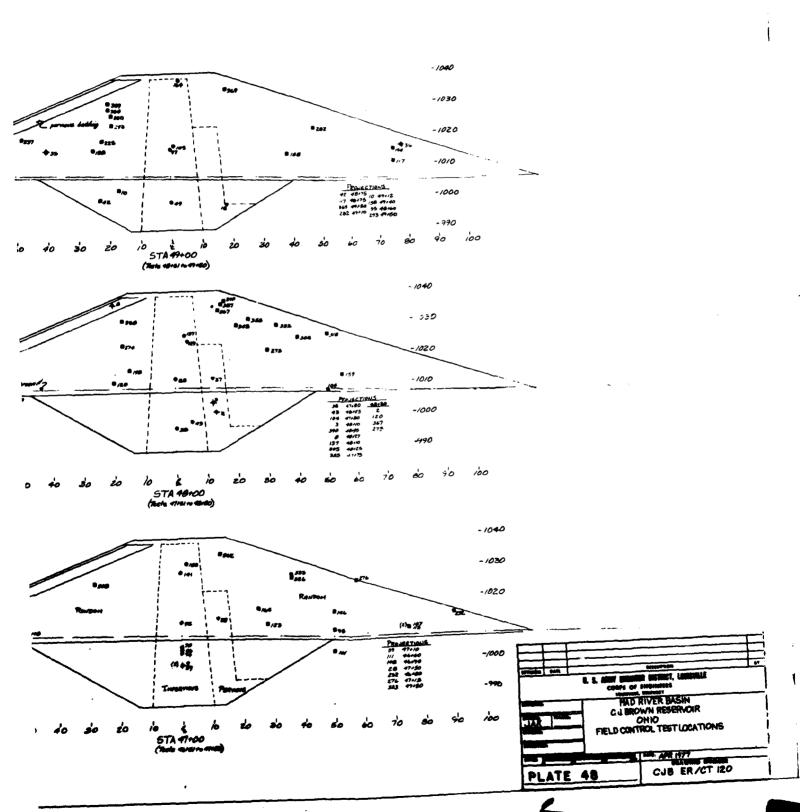


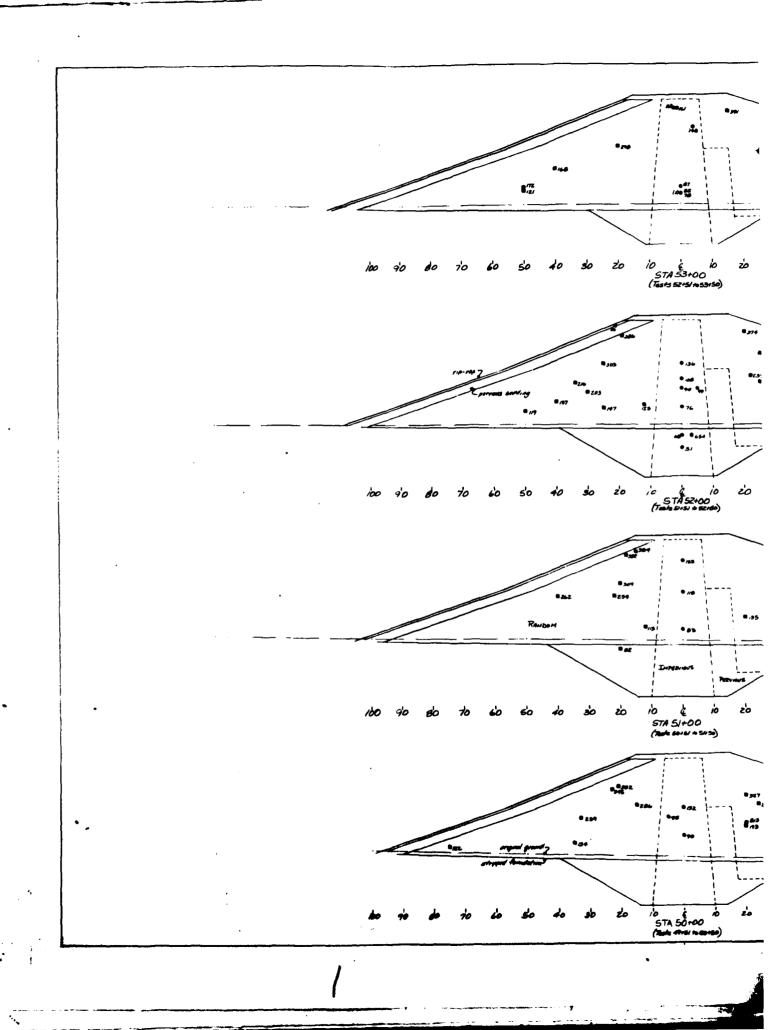
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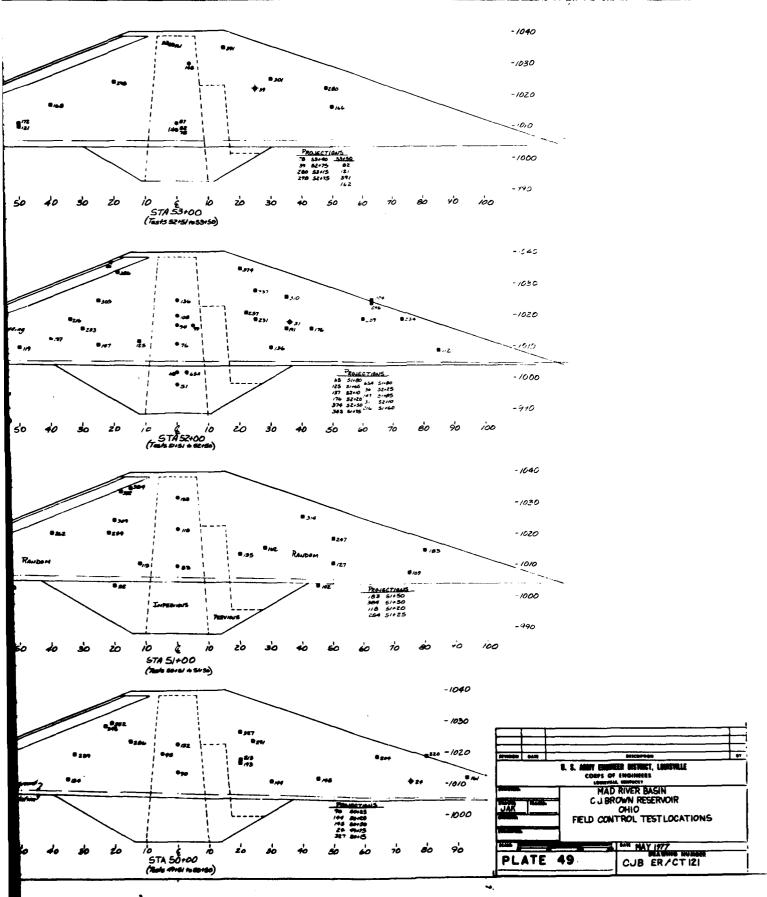


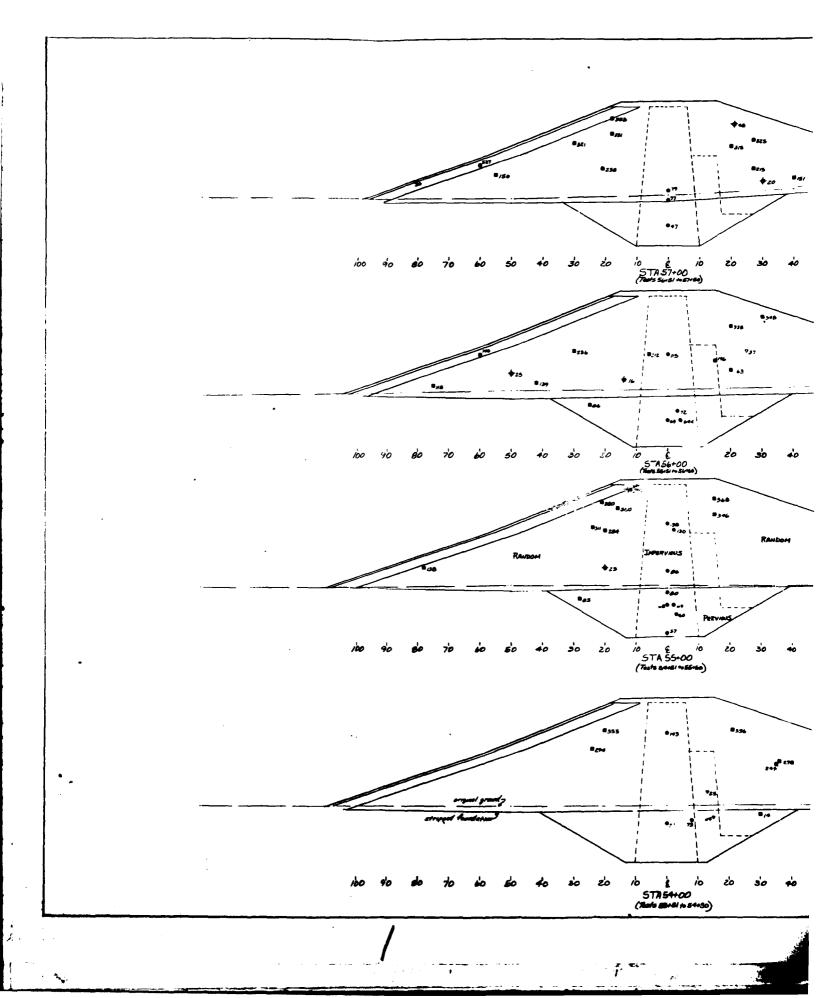


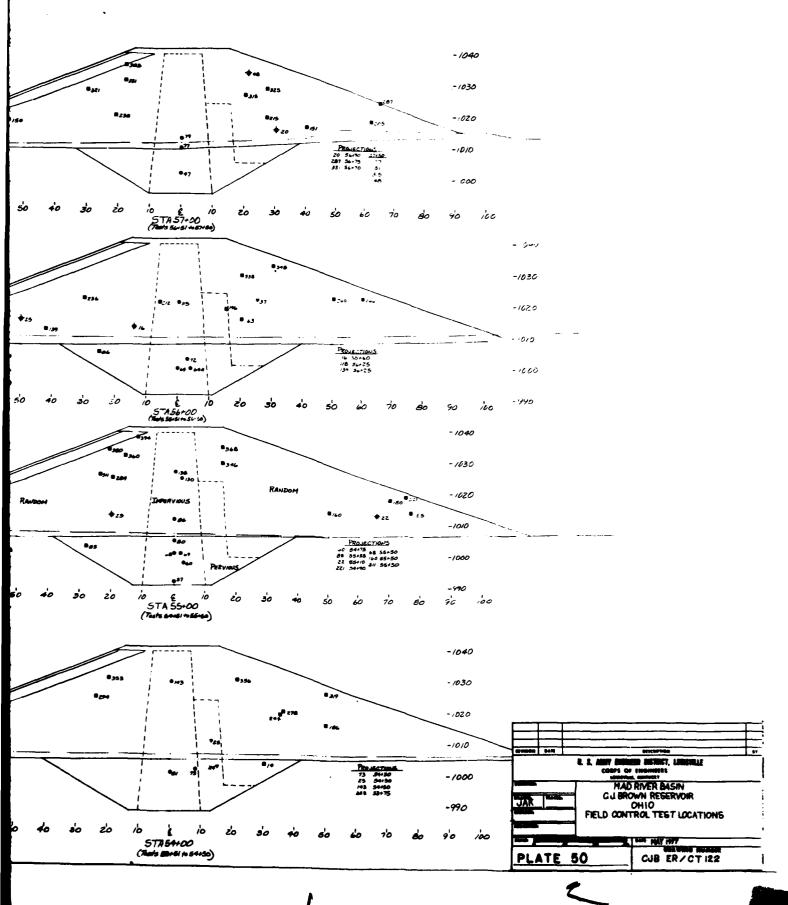
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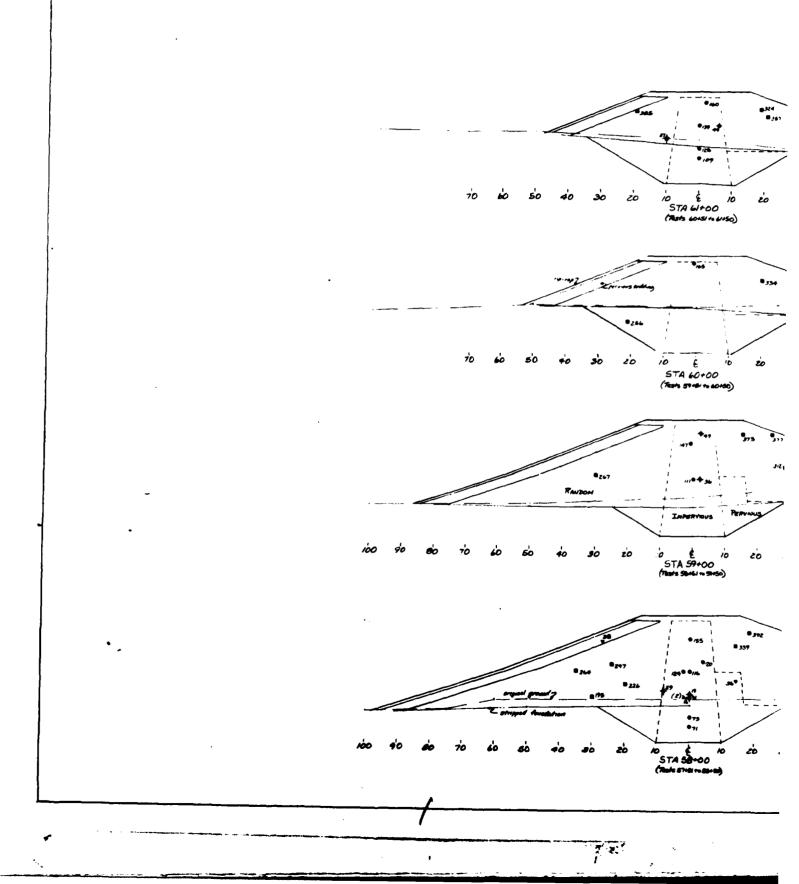


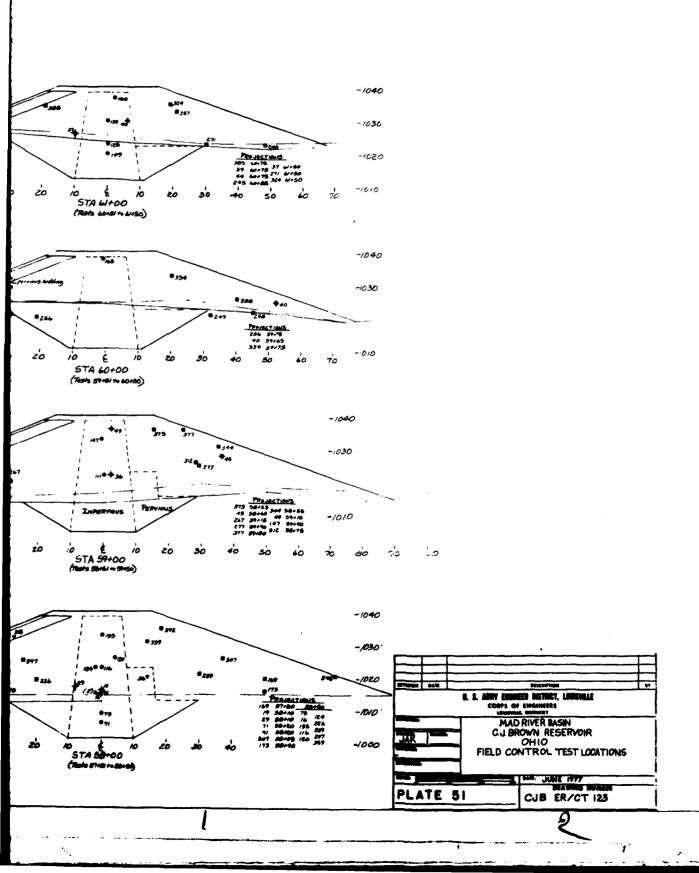


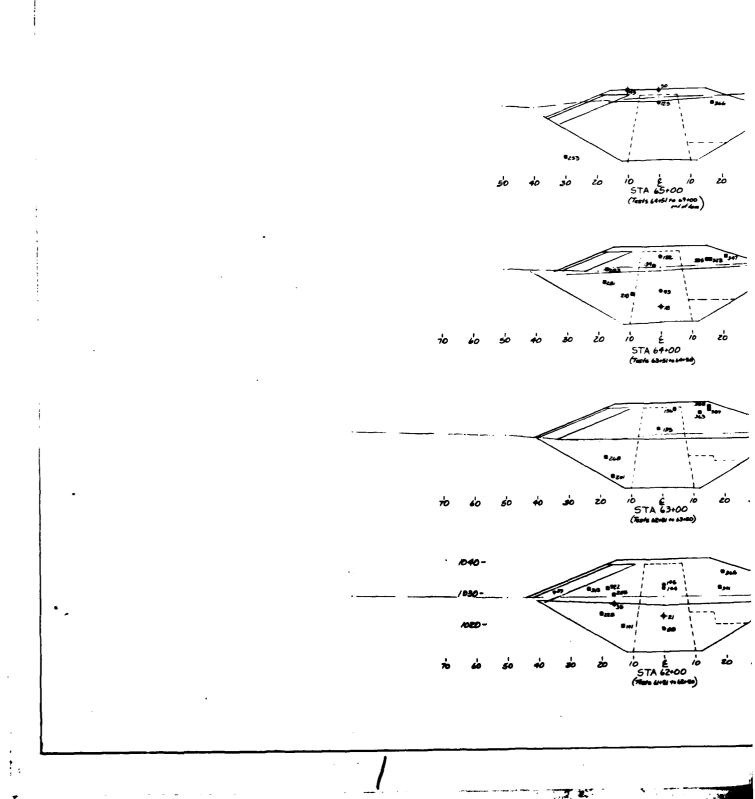


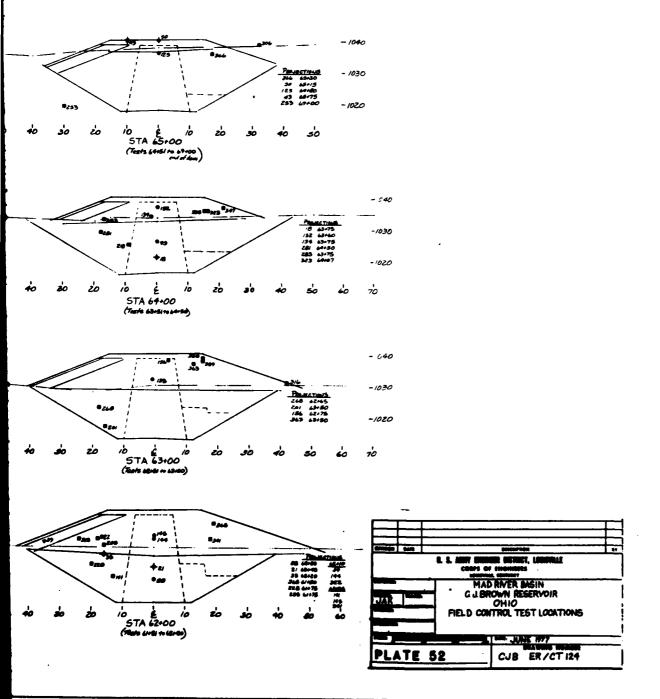












#### CONTRACTOR FIELD

MATERIAL (20NE)	Number of tests	DRY DENSITY				PERCENT COMP		
		HIGH	LOW	AVERAGE	DESIGN	HIGH	Low	AVERAGE
RANDOM	1439 *	145.5	97.2	122.0	107.0	115.5	94.7	100.6
Impervious	446 **	138.2	99.4	125.0	114.5	114.5	95.1	100.7
PERMOUS	93***	147.9	104.2	130.5	125.0	114.1	85.0	98.8

# OF THE 1439 TESTS RUN ON THE RANDOM MATERIAL 354 TESTS FA OPTIMUM, 41 TESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL WAS TOO WET ( THE COMPACTION DESIRED AND THESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL PESIRED). ALL OF THE TEST SECTIONS THAT FAILED WERE REWORD THESE TESTS WERE ACCEPTABLE.

\*\* OF THE 446 TESTS RUN ON THE IMPERVIOUS MATERIAL 29 TESTS FAIL OPTIMUM). ALL OF THE TEST SECTIONS THAT FAILED WERE REWORK \*\*\* OF THE 93 TESTS RUN ON THE PERVIOUS MATERIAL O TESTS FA

### CORPS OF ENGINEER

MATERIAL (20NE)	Number of Tests	DRY DENSHY				PERCENT COMP		
		464	LOW	AVERAGE	DESION	H 16H	Low	AVERAGE
RANDOM	225 4	146.7	107.3	126.0	107.0	14.6	980	101.7
Impervious	82 **	139.6	1038	123.5	114.5	111.9	96,9	100.5
PERMINUS	18***	141.4	115.7	130.5	125.0	140	85.0	94.0

# OF THE 225 TESTS RUN ON THE RANDOM MATERIAL 65 TESTS FI DRY OF OPTIMUM). ALL OF THE TEST SECTIONS THAT FAILED WE WERE ACCEPTABLE.

44 OF THE 82 TESTS RUN ON THE IMPERVIOUS MATERIAL 5 TESTS ALL OF THE TEST SECTIONS THAT FAILED WERE REWORKED.

### OF THE 18 TESTS RUN ON THE PERVIOUS MATERIAL O TES

O STANDARD PROCTOR TEST USED ON THE RANDOM AND IMPERVIOUS A 2 NOT APPLICABLE - NO MOISTURE CONTROL SPECIFIED 3 INDICATE RESULTS OF ALL TESTS FOR HIGH AND LOW VALUES AND INDICAT

# ELD COMPACTION CONTROL-DAM

.ompa	CTIONO		WAT	ER CONTE	<b>17</b> (3)	DEVIATION FROM OPTIMUM			
RAGE	DESIRED	HIGH LOW		AVERAGE.	DESIGN	нен	LOW	AVERAGE.	SPECIFIED
۰.6	95.0	25.0	3.6	12.3	18.6	+5.7	-7.1	20	-2.0 +2.0
1.7	95.0	23.2	7.0	9.7	16.8	+2.0	-4.0	-1.00	-2.0 -2.0
8.8	<b>%5.</b> 0	N/A	N/A	N/A ③	N/A <sup>©</sup>	N/A(2)	N/AE	N/A 2	N/A®

IS FAILED ( 300 TESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL WAS TOO DRY OF ET OF OPTIMUM, 6 TESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL WAS BELOW RIAL WAS BOTH TOO DRY OF OPTIMUM AND BELOW THE COMPACTION MORKED. THERE WERE 136 AREAS THAT WERE RETESTED AND ALL

FAILED (ALL OF THE TESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL WAS TOO DRY OF WORKED, ALL AREAS WERE RETESTED AND THE TESTS WERE ACCEPTABLE, S FAILED.

# PEERS ACCEPTANCE TESTS - DAM

:OMPACTIONO(3)			WAT	ER CONTER	n 3	DEVIATION FROM OPTIMUM 3			
RAGE	E DESIREO HIGH		Low	AVERAGE	DESIGN	HIGH	Low	NERARE	SPECIFIED
1.7	95.0	19.5	2.9	8.4	18.6	+1.8	-6.9	-1.20	-20 12.0
).5	95.0	22.5	34	10.8	16.8	+2.0	-6.4	-1.00	-2.0 +2.0
1.0	85.0	N/A®	N/A®	N/A <sup>②</sup>	N/A®	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A®	N/A®	N/A®

S FAILED (ALL OF THE TESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL WAS TOO WERE REVERTED AND THE TESTS

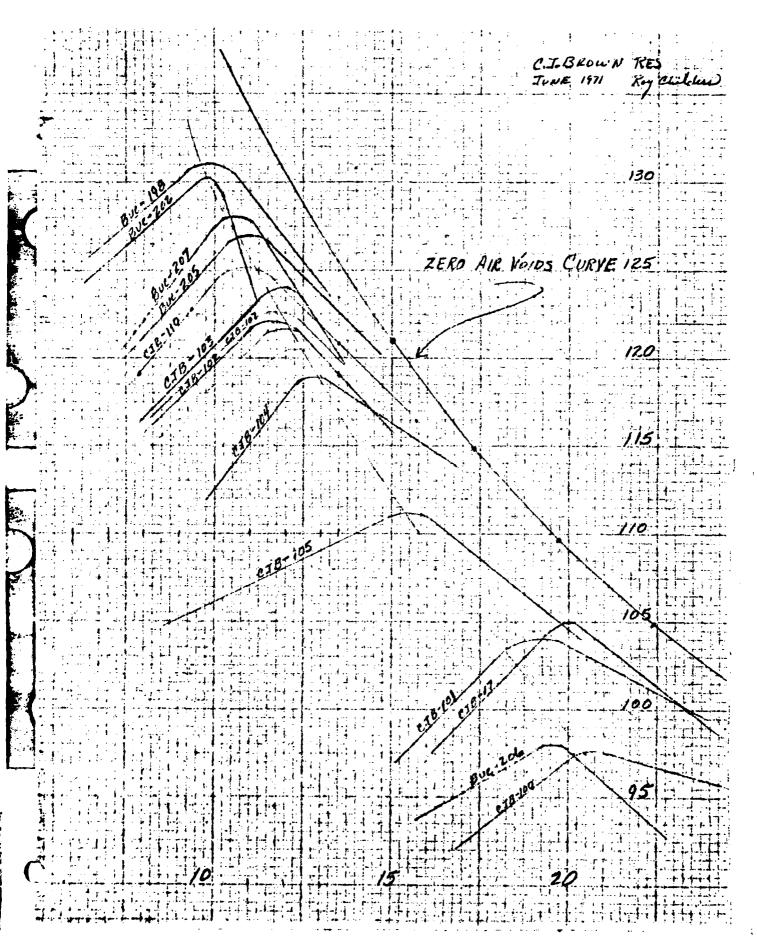
ESTS FAILED (STESTS INDICATED THE MATERIAL WAS TOO DRY OF OPTIMUM).
ED. ALL AREAS WERE RETESTED AND THE TESTS WERE ACCEPTABLE.

TESTS FAILED.

S MATERIAL, RELATIVE DENSITY TEST USED ON THE PERVIOUS MATERIAL

heate results of acceptable tests and retests for average values

PLATE 53



#### Appendix I Photographs



(1) Dam embankment excavation September 1971 on north leg of core trench.



(2) Water accumulation in core trench area after encountering artesian well in core trench at station 24+10.



(3) View of 8' x'8' x 5' excavation around artesian well at dam £ station 24+10 prior to placing concrete plug to shut-off minor leakage. (September 1971).



(4) Placing 8' x 8' x 5' concrete plug around 12" pipe drain into artesian well at % station 24:10.



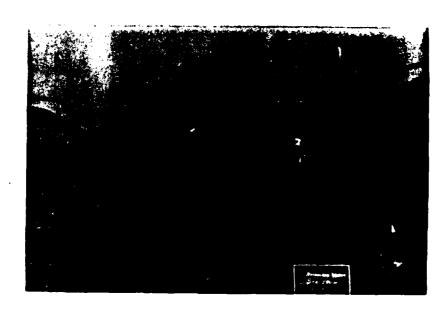
(5) View of artesian well and extension of 12" casing at dam £ station 24+10. (September 1971).



(6) Station 27450 looking shead during initial placement of impervious naterial in core treach.



(7) Station 28+00 looking ahead during initial placement within core trench. (1 October 1971).



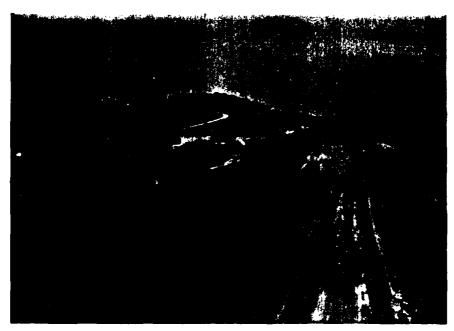
(8) Station 28:00 in core trench. (1 October 19/1).



(9) Station 29+00 in core trench. (1 October 1971).



(10) Stage II from ground level on partially completed embankment looking north.



(11) Looking north at stage embankment. (Elevation of embankment is  $982.0^{+}$ ).



(12) View looking south from overlook area at Stage II and III Embankment.



(13) Embankment looking toward right abutment with fill at elevation 993. (August 1972).



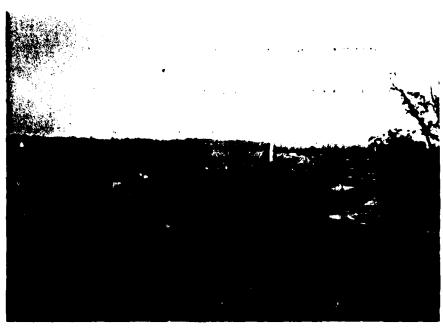
(14) Right abutment station 5+00±. High point of till elevation 99. (August 1972).



(15) View of till-gravel deposit and sand window around right abutment. (August 1972)



(16) Close-up of area shown in Photo 15. (August 1972).



(17) Looking south from right abutment.

